The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5708. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon, the New Ministry, and Baron Haussmann.

The Creator of New Paris Obliged to Succumb.

The Spanish Ministerial Difficulty.

THE IRISH ELECTION RIOTS.

A Cuban Privateer in Charleston Harbor.

EUROPE.

The New French Ministry and the Prefect of the Seine—Decrease of Bullion in Bank—The Crisis in Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The *Official Journal* publishes a decree appointing M. HENRI CHEVREAU, late Prefect of the Department of Rhône, to succeed Baron HAUSSMANN as Prefect of the Seine. M. HAUSSMANN is relieved of all his administrative functions. This event is regarded as one of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new Ministry. The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect. This is proved by a letter which His Majesty wrote to him, and which established the fact that the first act of the Cabinet was to ask for the removal of the Prefect of the Seine. The Emperor has a strong personal regard for M. HAUSSMANN, and had promised to maintain him; but thought it proper to defer to the expressed desire of his Ministers. The Imperial letter contains an assurance of the affection of the Sovereign and his regret at parting with an officer so widely and deservedly esteemed....Senator DE MAUPAS has demanded an investigation of the domestic policy of the Government....Official permission has been granted for the sale of the *Rappel*, Radical organ, in the street....During the week just passed the heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France has continued. The amount in vault to-day is 31,800,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The political crisis shows no sign of ending. Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a dictatorship for four months, and suspend its sessions....Advices have just been received from New-York that the Cuban insurrection has been ended by orders of the Cuban Junta in New-York. The news creates a profound sensation....The United States steamer *Richmond* has arrived at Barcelona.

Disturbances at the Irish Election—The Troops Fire Upon the People—Robbery of Mr. Motley's London Residence—The Yacht Meteor Blown Up.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The Irish journals report that during the Parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested and attended with great excitement, the supporters of MARTIN, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of NUGENT, came into collision at Gullet Hill, near Longford. After a sharp fight between the parties the troops appeared on the field, and fired upon the Fenians, who quickly dispersed. A few men were wounded—no one was killed. At last accounts there had been no further disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict. The Fenian element is greatly exasperated over the defeat of its candidate.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An extract of Mrs. STOWE's *Lady Byron Vindicated*, containing 1,121 words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last evening, and published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day. The *Gazette's* American correspondent adds: "Here in America the public indignation at the conduct of Mrs. STOWE in this matter has only been intensified by the publication of this so-called defence."....Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, was robbed last night of property valued at $5,000 by burglars, who entered his dwelling while the inmates were asleep....By the weekly statement of the Bank of England, it appears the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £100,000 sterling since last week.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The second public congregation of the Ecumenical Council began this morning. The first was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Council. The ceremonies to-day were not on so grand a scale as those of the opening day, and the number of spectators was much smaller. The Pope was present, but there was no procession to the Hall of the Council, and no opening address was delivered. Mass was celebrated, after which each Father delivered to the Pope his profession of faith according to the formula of PIUS IV. Though its organization is completed, the Council cannot yet promulgate decrees....The Holy Father continues in fine health.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6.—Mr. LORILLARD has blown up and destroyed his yacht *Meteor*, which was recently wrecked near Tunis.

CUBA.

Insurgent Cane-Field Burning Parties Moving—The Reported Rebel Surrendering—General Puello Missing—Apprehensions of Attack at Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—A body of insurgents is reported to be moving towards the Cauto Abajo region, in the Eastern Department. Simultaneously with this movement several well-armed bodies, of two hundred to four hundred men each, were sent to the centre of the Cinco Villas district. The reported object of these expeditions is to destroy the cane fields. There has as yet been no authentic confirmation of the surrender of the 1,500 insurgents. The *Voz de Cuba* calls for details, but the *Prensa* is silent. There is much sickness at Nuevitas. It is reported that the insurgents recently encamped at Gibara, escaped in boats to Ragged Island and Nassau.

Nothing has been heard of General PUELLO since the 25th of December. He left Nuevitas to go towards Cascorro. The woods immediately in the vicinity of Puerto Principe have been cut down, thus depriving the insurgents of a place for attack. MANUEL ALMAGUER, one of the insurgent chiefs, has been killed.

A Cuban Privateer in Charleston Harbor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Señor ROBERTS yesterday telegraphed to the Secretary of State from New-York to the effect that he learned from the Spanish Consul at Charleston that the steam yacht *Anna* had arrived at that port full of men who had belonged to the crew of the *Hornet*. The commander, it is alleged, is one of the officers of the *Hornet*, who was arrested at Wilmington. Colonels RYAN, CISNEROS, CESPEDES and other Cubans were said to be on board. Mr. ROBERTS requested that the vessel be stopped and investigated. Secretary BOUTWELL telegraphed to the Collector at Charleston that if the vessel had arms and armed men on board, to detain her; otherwise, to permit her to proceed. No answer was received up to this evening. In the meantime, GEORGE W. BROWN, of New-York, who claims to be her owner, has arrived here to ask for her release. He admits that she has some thirty Cubans on board, but merely as passengers, and says that she was duly examined by the Marshal at New-York before she sailed, and was regularly cleared for Nassau. It is generally believed here that if the notorious Colonel RYAN is on board there is no danger that the vessel will ever reach Cuba.

The Anna Seized by the United States Marshal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—The steam yacht *Anna*, Captain SOMMERS, from New-York for Nassau, N. P., put in this port on Tuesday under a stress of weather, and to obtain coal. While lying in the stream she was visited by the Custom House authorities, and, on a complaint of the Spanish Consul that she intended violating the Neutrality laws, she was seized by the United States Marshal and detained. Her passengers and crew were mostly Cubans, Colonel W. C. RYAN, the Cuban filibuster, and a son of General CESPEDES being among the former. On Wednesday the *Anna* was taken to the Government dock and put in charge of two United States army officers and twenty-five privates, who disbanded the ship's company, the passengers and most of the crew taking rooms at a hotel to await the disposition of the vessel. There was no armament on board, and the *Anna* had regular clearance papers from the Custom House at New-York. Her passengers engaged passage to Nassau, and allege that they were entirely unprepared to make any aggressive movements. The case will be heard in the United States Court on Friday morning.

CANADA.

A Cabinet Meeting on the Red River Difficulty—No Immediate Action Proposed.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 6.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held to-day, at which it is understood the Red River difficulty was discussed. The Government will await the result of the negotiations of Vicar THIBAULT and Colonel DE SALABERRY. An effort will also be made to obtain a statement of the claims of the insurgent leaders to form a basis for settlement. This failing, no doubt the Government will be prepared to adopt active measures, conjointly with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Imperial Government, to restore order in the Spring. It is said that Governor McDOUGALL's commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest was only to take effect when the country was transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government. As this did not take place, it is presumed he still holds a seat in the House of Commons.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Message of Governor McClurg, of Missouri—Organization in Maryland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Governor McCLURG, in his Message, calls attention to the peaceful condition of the State, and, in view of this fact, he asks the consideration of the expediency of removing political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion. He does not think it necessary to amend the Constitution to effect this, as the Constitution now provides that the Legislature may remove such disabilities after Jan. 1, 1871. He recommends that this be made a question for discussion in the canvass next Fall, so that candidates for the Legislature may run, in part, at least, upon this issue. He opposes a Convention for the revision of the Constitution, but recommends submitting to the people the proposition to allow the negroes to vote; and another striking out from the Constitution what is known as "the double liability clause." The debt of the State in 1869 was $8,600,000. The general financial condition is favorable, but the Governor urges strict economy. The interest on the bonds for July is already provided for; that of January following can easily be arranged. There is now in the Treasury nearly $600,000, which belongs to the interest fund. The principal of the bonds maturing in 1872 amounts to $477,000, and that of 1873, of $690,000, can also be promptly met.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—The Legislature has been fully organized. The Governor's Message was read this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—The Message of Governor BOWIE puts the net funded debt of the State at $12,609,953 35. As an offset, the State holds stocks and bonds on which dividends and interest are received, to the amount of $7,238,413 39, leaving an actual debt of $5,404,525 74. The Message opposes mixed schools but suggests that the tax received from colored taxpayers, for school purposes, be devoted to the education of the colored children, and that the educational facilities be extended to them by the State. In discussing the Fifteenth Amendment he contends that the question of suffrage should be left entirely to the control of the several States.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—Governor CHAMBERLAIN was inaugurated this evening. All the State officers and a large number of citizens were present.

The Governor at the commencement of his address, paid a deserved tribute to the memory of the late Senator FESSENDEN.

The Admixture Law in Ohio—The Massachusetts Legislature and the Late Mr. Peabody.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—A bill was introduced in the Ohio Senate to-day repealing the Visible Admixture Law, which forbids persons with negro blood to vote, and a bill to compel railroad companies, consolidating with foreign companies, to purchase from the stockholders protesting against consolidation, their stock at the highest market rate.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—A proposition was made in the House, but not acted upon, that both branches of the Legislature attend in a body the ceremonies at Portland on the reception of the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY. Rev. JOHN A. M. CHAPMAN, Methodist, was elected Chaplain of the House. Petitions asking for the abolition of the franking privilege are circulating in this city.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Governor in his annual Message to the Legislature says there is no need, so far as her ability to pay is concerned, that her bonds should sell for less than their par value.

THE INDIANS.

Another Outrage by Sioux—Indians Friendly to Whites Fired on—One Man and Two Women Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Governor BURBANK, of Dakota Territory, forwards to the Indian Office a report announcing the killing, Nov. 8, of three Arickarees, two women and one man, and the wounding of a young girl by the Sioux, supposed to belong to the Grand River agency. The party had been gathering fuel six miles above the village, and were floating down the river on a buffalo boat, when they were fired upon from the bank by a large war party of Sioux. After killing the Indians the party fired the prairie at many places, down as far as Knife River, thus driving all the game out of the country, and destroying the pasturage for their herds this Winter. The damages caused by the raid will reach $10,000. The agent fears that a number of cattle will have to be killed to avert a recurrence of the deplorable condition of affairs that prevailed last Winter, and says he will not hesitate to prevent starvation by the sacrifice of the herd, unless otherwise ordered. The man killed by the Sioux was one of the best hunters in the tribe, and his death is a severe blow to many dependent upon him for meat. The Indians attacked belonged to a tribe very friendly to the whites, and the Sioux have, on many occasions, visited their abuse and outrages upon them.

New-Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 24¾c.@25¼c.; Sales, 5,500 bales; Receipts, 10,271 bales; Exports—to Liverpool, 6,738 bales; to Bremen, 4,460 bales; to Boston, 601 bales; to Philadelphia, 1,122 bales. BRAN, $1 20. LARD—Tierce, 17c.; Keg, 18¾c.@19c. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 119¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 29½; New-York Sight, ½p. discount.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—The bodies of LEONARD CROOKER and of his hired man, HENRY WEBB, who perished in the storm, Sunday night last, were found this afternoon in CROOKER's own field, covered with ice, sand and drift wood, where they had been washed and drowned by the tidal wave which broke over the turnpike road near the lake shore, and about 300 feet from where his horse and buggy were found a few days since.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Dr. C. S. MANCHESTER and wife were arrested this morning for the alleged kidnapping of a little girl, daughter of NEWELL and ABBY BURNHAM, of Weston, Mass. Dr. MANCHESTER is the person who attempted to perform a miracle on the dead body of Mr. HEITKAMP, a few days ago.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The United States monitor *Miantonomoh* has arrived. She steamed over seven knots per hour on the passage.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—The Regents of the Michigan University have adopted a resolution, the effect of which admits women to the University on an equality with men.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Quite a large meeting was held at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the question of removing the national capital.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—Last night the store of HARDING & BROTHER, dry goods dealers at Rockville, Park County, was entered, the safe broken open, and robbed of $18,000 in currency. The burglars left their tools and a dark lantern behind.

WASHINGTON.

The Next Tariff—Proposed Enlargement of Nevada at the Expense of Utah—An ex-Revenue Collector of New-York in Trouble—A Naval Joke—The Fifteenth Amendment—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee had a long session to-day, but nothing of importance was transacted. They discussed the miscellaneous articles and arrived at no decided conclusion on anything, the effort being made to have the tax on iron again put back to the old figure, but the general impression appears to be that the Committee will not reverse their action on this subject.

ENLARGEMENT OF NEVADA.

Senator STEWART has a bill, which he will introduce as soon as Congress meets, to enlarge the boundaries of the State of Nevada by the addition of a portion of Utah, including some of Salt Lake. The Union Pacific Railroad is pulled within the proposed new boundaries, but the appearance of the State as mapped out by Mr. STEWART is an indescribable figure such as was never known in geometry.

MR. WELLS' REPORT.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, of course, is not at all satisfied with the report of Commissioner WELLS, as he announces himself as in course of training and preparation for an onslaught in the House on the facts and deductions of the Commissioner. He will take the earliest opportunity to deliver himself on the subject, and his remarks, whatever they may be, will undoubtedly obtain a large circulation at the hands of the protectionists.

A NEW-YORK EX-COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE.

It is reported here to-day that a well-known ex-Collector of Internal Revenue of New-York City is in trouble. Among the features of his trouble is said to be the fact that he is short in the settlement of his accounts a very large amount, some say $300,000.

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

The Stanton fund is progressing with gratifying results, and a sum exceeding $100,000 will be obtained. The responses from nearly all sections are quite liberal—some from Pittsburg, where the promised efforts have come to naught.

A NAVAL JOKE.

Some wags of the naval line at Annapolis got up a burlesque scheme for the redress of the wrongs of the staff, taking the Paymasters' Corps for a subject, making five Chief Paymasters with the rank of Commodore, and the rest of the list in proportion. It was duly circulated among newspaper men in quest of information, and the wags to-night had the pleasure of seeing their joke published, with all the gravity of a regular dispatch, in two of our contemporaries.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S MESSAGE.

A discovery has been made here that is not very flattering to your high-bred, aristocratic and erudite Democratic Governor. It is nothing less than that the principal portion of that part of his message relating to national finances is plagiarized in both idea and expression from Senator MORTON's well remembered financial speech of December, 1868. A comparison of the two will show some very striking coincidences. For a man who expects to contest the Democratic nomination in 1872 with CHASE and PENDLETON this is a very shabby beginning.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Advices received here from Ohio are to the effect that the chances are in favor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Senate will certainly agree to it, and it is now believed that the House will do the same. The action of the New-York Legislature creates little comment here, as it was generally anticipated. It is considered wholly void, as it is held that the Legislature has no jurisdiction over the subject except in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. To prevent confusion from such proceedings in the future, Congress will on reassembling pass Senator WILLIAMS' bill expressly declaring such action on the part of State Legislatures null and void. That will settle the case of New-York very decidedly.

THE CALDWELL EXTRADITION CASE.

The decision in the Caldwell extradition case at Montreal is expected to-morrow. Thus far the officers of this Government have been successful at every stage of the case, and if the decision to-morrow is not favorable, it will only be on the technical ground of the want of jurisdiction of Judge COURSOL, on whose warrant the arrest was made, but in the Ontario District.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The contract of two years for the foreign mails is only with the Bremen line. The Hamburg line will take the French mail for Cherbourg every Tuesday, and the French line will take a semi-monthly mail, as heretofore.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals to-day is Senator FENTON, who is here for the season. Mrs. FENTON and daughter will be here next week. General GEO. W. SHARPE, of New-York, is also here.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

The Secretary of War has informed the heads of Bureaus that there are too many officers of staff corps on duty at Washington, in the large cities and at the various Department headquarters, and directs a reduction. Heads of Bureaus are directed to relieve officers who have been on duty at Washington for two years or more, and supply their places, if necessary, with officers who have been on duty at other stations. Any officer who has been here over two years is to be retained as an assistant. The new details will last three years, and in the new apportionment credit is to be given officers for duty at remote and unpleasant stations. As many of these officers have property accounts, the order will not take effect before March 31.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TOBACCO SWEEPINGS.

Application having been made to Commissioner DELANO by dealers in leaf tobacco to be allowed to purchase the scraps, waste and sweepings of cigar manufacturers in bulk, without payment of any tax thereon, in the same manner as manufacturers of cigars are allowed to sell in bulk such clippings and waste to tobacco manufacturers to be used as material, the Commissioner has decided this permission cannot be granted, and this class of tobacco cannot be allowed to be put upon the market as an article of traffic without full compliance with all the requirements of law in regard to this class of tobacco, that is the payment of sixteen cents per pound, and proper packing, as required in all classes of manufactured smoking tobacco.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Origin of the Movement—Things in Statu Quo.

The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company still continues, the situation remaining unchanged. The operators express a determination not to yield until their alleged grievances are redressed, while the Company are equally resolute not to yield to the demands of the strikers.

Yesterday morning the operators held a meeting at their rooms, No. 270 Grand-street, which was largely attended. Messages of an encouraging character were received from several of the chief cities in the United States. A second meeting was held in the afternoon, at which General LEFFERTS attended and made a speech, in which he counseled the operators to act with moderation, and expressed an earnest hope that a settlement might be effected upon terms honorable to all parties. The address of General LEFFERTS was well received. Mr. TROUP, of the Printers' Union, and Mr. BROWNING, Secretary of the National Labor Union, also spoke and promised the strikers the warm sympathy of the labor organizations they represented.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

The following is stated to be the true account of the origin of the strike: It commenced, not among the operators who had been for a considerable time employed in the Company's office in San Francisco, but among new men from the East. Prior to the 1st of January, Mr. MUMFORD, the Superintendent at San Francisco, notified certain operators in the office there that changes would be made which would involve a decrease of $5 a month to two men and an increase of $20 a month to one, being an actual increase in all of $10 per month. Hearing of this, the operators consulted together, and drew up a schedule of rates which involved no decrease of the salary of any of the men, but which while leaving the salaries of the men originally concerned, the same as before, involved an increase of the pay of several of the operators. To this schedule Mr. MUMFORD acceded, in so far that, while the salaries of several operators were advanced, none were reduced. The Company, however, while advancing salaries, notwithstanding the reduction in telegraphic rates, found that there was a larger force in the office than was requisite and discharged two men. It would seem, therefore, that the men throughout the country are laboring under a misapprehension, and that while no salaries were reduced the salary of one operator was actually increased $20 per month. It is claimed that the men, unaware of the true state of the case, are acting under the dictates of the organization known as the Telegraphers' Protective League, whose orders all members are sworn to obey.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

During the evening groups of men were to be seen at the down-town hotels anxiously discussing the progress of events and speculating on the probable success of the movement. The offices of the various rival companies were also much frequented by the strikers, who were momentarily receiving dispatches from their brothers in all parts of the Union. The men are orderly and well-conducted, but say that they will not listen to any compromise on the part of the Company. They claim that the strike sprung from the arbitrary action of the Company, and that the settlement must also be initiated by the Company.

VIEWS OF MR. J. W. SIMONTON.

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, agent of the Association here, says:

"Having examined with care the private cipher correspondence between the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this City and Mr. GEO. H. MUMFORD, the General Agent in charge in California, I think it is quite clear that the pending strike among the telegraph operators is the result of a bold conspiracy by designing parties to avail themselves of the organization known as the Telegraphers' Protective League, to precipitate controversy between the Company and its employes upon fictitious grounds."

NOTE FROM THE COMPANY.

The following address to the public is from the Western Union Telegraph Company:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To the Public:

Since the publication this morning of the card signed by the officers of this Company, explaining the circumstances out of which the strike of operators arose, a full and detailed statement of what occurred in California has been received from the Company's agent, Mr. MUMFORD. They are as follows:

About the middle of December Superintendent GAMBLE, desiring to readjust the compensation of the employes at San Francisco according to the value of their services, gave notice to two operators that after January their salaries would be reduced from $120 to $115 a month, and to a third that his salary would be increased from $100 to $120 a month, making an increase in the aggregate compensation of the three of $10 a month. Acting on these notices, as is supposed, the operators at San Francisco united in presenting a schedule of salaries, which they asked to have adopted. In the schedule the two salaries which Mr. GAMBLE had proposed to reduce remained as before, and an increase of four others was asked for. Mr. MUMFORD so far assented to the schedule as to make no reduction of salaries, and allowed a portion of the proposed increase. He, at the same time, informed the operators that the force in the office was larger than was justified by the diminished business, the number of messages being less than usual, and the receipts lighter. The operators themselves admitted that more men were employed than was strictly necessary. To bring the force thus into harmony with the wants of the business two men were dismissed, but they were not the men whose salaries Mr. GAMBLE had in the first instance proposed to reduce. The salaries of those men remained unchanged, although one of these was dismissed after the reduction of the force above mentioned, a fourth man refused to work at the schedule price, although it was $10 a month higher than he had ever before received. Out of this state of things the strike arose. The facts thus explained fully support Mr. MUMFORD's original statement, that he had reduced no salaries, and had no intention of doing so. He had, in fact, increased them upon the petition of the operators themselves; and the only man who appears to have left because he was dissatisfied with his compensation, refused to work at an advance in his salary of $10 a month. The strike then is not, as the operators here have alleged and supposed, a strike in resistance of a reduction of wages—general or special—but in support of the claim of an individual whose salary has been raised, but not to so high a figure as he desired. It cannot be denied in view of all the circumstances, that the whole body of strikers throughout the Union have left their work with a view and purpose of subjecting the business of the entire country to delay and derangement because some JOHN SMITH in California demanding an increase of $20 in his salary can get only $10. This is the real issue, unless it is further claimed that this Company shall not be permitted to determine how large a force is necessary to do its business, and to increase or diminish it from time to time accordingly. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

The statement made in the evening papers that business by the Atlantic cable is refused, except Government dispatches, is untrue. Dispatches to the Associated Press are coming forward as usual.

There are now on duty at the main office Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, 21 operators, in Boston 16, in Philadelphia 15, in Baltimore 5, in Washington 10, in Albany 6, in Troy 4. Business is going forward in good shape.

A New Railroad from Philadelphia to New-York.

For several months past negotiations have been in progress between several small railway companies, whose charters have been obtained but whose tracks have not been laid, for a consolidation and for extension to New-York. On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of capitalists was held in Philadelphia, when steps were taken for the building of the road at an early day.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated, several years ago, the Philadelphia and Attleborough Railroad Company, with authority to construct a railroad from Philadelphia, through Attleborough, in Bucks County, Penn., to the Delaware River. A survey of the country has recently been made, and it has been ascertained that a line can be constructed from the terminus of this route over routes already chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey to New-York, making a line much shorter than that of the "United Companies of New-Jersey." At the Philadelphia meeting subscriptions for five thousand shares were made after the conclusion of the speeches, and the Directors of the Attleborough Company were authorized to commence operations immediately. The Board of Officers and Directors under whose direction the scheme is proposed to be carried out, is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Mr. Henry Lewis, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, Mr. Henry Hamilton, of Camden; Treasurer, Edward C. Knight, of Philadelphia; Directors, Matthew Baird, Jacob Reigel, Charles Gibbons, Charles M. Dupuy, of Philadelphia; Samuel K. Wilson and A. S. Livingstone, of Trenton; A. B. Clark, of Oneida, N. Y.

The amount of capital of the projected Company has not been named.

ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Standing Committees—The Governor's Appointments—Bills for Reconstructing New-York City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at the usual hour this morning, and after a brief session, adjourned over to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M. This long adjournment is partly to give Speaker HITCHMAN time to make up his Committees, and partly to enable the Democratic lawmakers to attend the "Americus Club" ball in New-York to-night.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

All sorts of speculations are indulged in as to who are going to be Chairmen of the various Committees of the Assembly, but as they will be announced on Tuesday next your correspondent is not disposed to repeat the names of half the Democrats in the Assembly for the sake of hitting the right ones. Pretty much the only sure thing about it is that none of them will be Republicans, and all of them will be such men as TWEED and SWEENY choose to select—FREAR most probably for Chairman of Cities, JACOBS for Ways and Means, KIERNAN for Commerce and Navigation, FLAGG or IRVING for Railroads, and so on. The Republicans, it is given out, are to have a very small share, not more than two members on any of the committees. JOHN H. WHITE, as the only Republican from New-York, will probably have a place on the Committee on Cities, and LITTLEJOHN, as the President of the Midland Railroad, will most likely represent the party on the Railroad Committee. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor ALVORD may have a chair in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

MANY APPLICANTS FOR FEW OFFICES.

The Governor's appointments are also the fruitful theme of speculation and conjecture, and every candidate for a place in the gift of His Excellency (and there are at least 500 applicants for each one of them) is anxious to get his name announced as having been already chosen by the Governor, in order to forestall his rivals. I shall not gratify any of them by giving even their initials, but will merely state for their information and that of the public that the Governor has just about forty offices, all told, to bestow, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) and that the applications on file number at present 17,480. With the aid of DABOLL's *Arithmetic* and a little mathematical calculation, each candidate may be enabled to figure up his exact chances.

RECONSTRUCTING NEW-YORK CITY.

The first week of the Democratic Legislature closes with a list of forty or fifty bills introduced, and the passage of the resolution rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. A good share of the new bills relate to the abolition of the New-York Commissions, and it is a noticeable fact—and one which indicates that the City Democracy are not at all harmonious in their schemes of reconstructing the Government of the Metropolis, however cordially they may agree in tearing down what Republicans have done—that the New-York members in both Houses are introducing three or four bills on the same subject—each man going on his own hook, and each having his pet scheme for an Excise law, a Police law, a Health law, &c., &c. The Tammany Ring has held two or three caucuses to try and bring about some concert of action on the subject of remodeling the Government of New-York City, but it was no go. All the City members are anxious to get the *éclat* of having introduced the successful bill for the repeal of this or that odious act of Radical legislation, and each one insists upon introducing his own bill. But the Ring controls the formation of the Committees, and there is where these ambitious schemes of the small fry of Tammany will find a burial from which there will be no resurrection. The only bills relating to New-York City that will ever get reported from the Committees will be such as were drafted or approved of by PETER B. SWEENY. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. HARDENBURG, Senator from the Fourteenth District, appeared and took the oath of office. A message was received from the Assembly, stating that they had concurred in the resolution relative to the Fifteenth Amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOWEN—For a canal bridge at Albion, Orleans County.

By Mr. BOWEN—Prescribing the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions, and to provide for filing vacancies in the office of Justices of Sessions.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To repeal the act relative to Courts of Common Pleas, so far as the same relates to the County of Westchester; for holding Courts at White Plains, and to authorize the sale of the Bedford Court House.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for the election of Judges of the New-York Common Pleas and the Court of Appeals.

Mr. MURPHY's bill provides that a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the amended judiciary article. At same election there shall be chosen by the electors of New-York County, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—the latter Judges to enter on duty next July.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to County Courts; also, relative to the Supreme Court; also, relative to the Court of and Commissioners of Appeals.

The Supreme Court bill provides for abrogating the existing General Term of the Supreme Court after May 1, and the transfer of all causes to the new General Term, to be organized according to the seventh section of the new Constitution. The counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester, shall constitute First Department; Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Sullivan, Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Delaware, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery, Herkimer, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oneida, the second; Jefferson, Oswego, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Steuben, Yates, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Orleans, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Wyoming, Niagara, Erie and Chatauqua the third. Prior to May 1 there shall be established in each department a branch of the Supreme Court, to be composed of a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices; and the first designation for such Justices shall be made by the Governor from the whole bench of Justices of the Supreme Court.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The President announced the appointment of pages, messengers and the following officers: Sergeant-at-Arms, JOHN W. HANNON, of Rochester; Postmaster, JAMES KINNEY; Librarian, EUGENE WOOD, of Albany; Keeper of the Chamber, EDWARD DONAHOE; Janitor, MYERS STARK.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The annual report of the Banking Department was received.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. FRASER—To repeal the act relative to equalizing assessments on real estate and personal property by the Lewis County Supervisors.

By Mr. PAYNE—To provide for paying damages caused by the overflow of the Tonawanda Creek.

By Mr. LOWERY—To repeal the Utica Police law.

By Mr. RAY—To regulate freight charges on railroads.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To amend the act providing for the erection of a new Capitol.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—To amend the act authorizing the construction of a mail road from New-York to Albany, passed May 12, 1866.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. KIERNAN offered a resolution to refer the Governor's Message to the several Committees.

Mr. JACOBS inquired whether it was proposed to cut off all discussion on the Message.

Mr. ALVORD said it had been customary to first discuss the Message, and then refer it as proposed; that he considered it a custom which would be more honored in the breach than in its observance, for it was only used as a basis for making buncombe speeches.

Mr. JACOBS said if the minority did not want to discuss the Message he was satisfied. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FRASER offered a concurrent resolution protesting against the interference of the General Government in State elections.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that all bills relative to repealing the Excise law be presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost. On motion of Mr. MITCHELL the bills were then ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE STATE CANALS.

Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department—Receipts and Expenditures—The Canal Debt—The Question of Tolls—Review of the Year's Business.

The annual financial report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, just submitted to the Legislature, gives the following statements, showing the financial operations of the canals for the last fiscal year:

Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1868	$4,[illegible] 44
Received during the year ending 30th September, 1869	6,110,[illegible] 70
Total	10,618,[illegible] 1[illegible]
Paid during the same period	6,[illegible] 55
Leaving a balance 30th September, 1869, of	$3,554,944 59

The above balance is deposited and invested as follows, viz.:

Amount deposited in banks	$2,194,401 59
Amount invested in the Astor stock	616,744 00
Amount invested in stock of this State	90,000 00
Amount invested in U. S. 10-40 bonds	50,000 00
Real estate, &c., Bank of Corning	3,799 00
Total	$3,554,944 59

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The sources from which the canal revenues have been derived during the last fiscal year, and the objects for which payments have been made, is briefly stated as follows:

Receipts.

Tolls collected on all the canals	$4,112,673 82
Rents of surplus water	1,215 00
Interest on current revenues	46,506 25
Miscellaneous receipts	880 22
Total	$4,161,280 10

Payments.

To Canal Commissioners, for ordinary repairs*	$287,076 10	
To contractors, for repairs	785,500 90	
To superintendents, for repairs	31,921 37	
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors, and expenses of collector's offices	77,419 04	
To weighmasters and assistants	12,610 99	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	53,980 12—	1,278,507 52
"Surplus revenues"		$2,882,772 58

*Amount paid on repair contracts	$616,654 72
Amount for extra work outside of contracts	168,906 18
Total	$785,560 90

REVENUES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the aggregate receipts and payments on account of the ordinary expenses of the canals for the last four years:

	1866.	1867.
Receipts from tolls, &c.	$4,[illegible],748 12	$4,050,[illegible] 79
Payments to superintendents and contractors for repairs	$978,286 62	$761,196 08
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs	286,365 30	318,681 88
Payments to collectors, weighmasters and assistant collectors	85,600 68	87,300 00
Refunding tolls, salaries, &c.	82,121 96	87,291 74
Overdraft on Champlain Canal	62,452 21	
Total expense	$1,494,909 78	$1,220,192 65
Net receipts	$2,573,750 [illegible]	$2,830,1[illegible] 14

	1868.	1869.
Receipts from tolls, &c.	$4,477,546 17	$4,161,280 10
Payments to Superintendents and repair Contractors	$775,400 78	$567,412 27
Payments to Canal Commissioners for repairs	241,047 18	287,076 10
Payments to Collectors and their assistants, and weighmasters	90,102 81	90,030 03
Refunding tolls, salaries of officers, &c.	77,073 39	53,980 12
Total expense for the year	$1,184,[illegible] 04	$1,278,507 52
Net receipts	$3,292,301 13	$2,882,772 58

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year as compared with those of 1868, of $410,528 55, as follows:

Decrease in tolls	$316,266 07
Increase in expenditures	94,262 48
Decrease in net receipts	$410,528 55

The above deficiency in the net receipts for 1869, as compared with 1868, may be attributed to a variety of causes, but chiefly the following: The late opening of the canals for navigation in the Spring; a short corn crop and a short supply of coal; unremunerative markets for wheat and flour, and a reduction of tolls. Except the detention of five days, caused by the breach in the towing-path at Pools' Brook, near the end of September, the navigable condition of canals will compare favorably with any former fiscal year.

The unpaid and outstanding canal debt on the 30th of September last, and for which certificates of stock have been issued, is $12,564,780, maturing as follows: in

1837	$160
1871	$2,442,400
1872	4,541,000
1873	3,397,420
1874	485,000
1877	[illegible]
Amount paying interest	$12,564,620
Amount not paying interest	160
Total debt	$12,564,780

Annual interest thereon, $742,862.

The rate of interest on this debt is 5 91-100 per cent.

These stocks were, on the 30th of September, 1869, held as follows, viz.:

In the United States	$10,282,[illegible]
In foreign countries	2,281,[illegible]
Total	$12,564,[illegible]

REDUCTION OF CANAL DEBT.

During the last fiscal year the following payments have been made in reduction of the canal debt:

Interest on stock debt		$802,210 [illegible]
Redemption of stocks due Oct. 1, 1868		204,800 00
Stocks purchased and canceled:		
Canal debt of 1846	$806,300	
Enlargement debt	582,900	
Floating debt loan	71,000—	$1,460,200 00

UNPAID CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

The present outstanding and unpaid claims against the State due individuals, and for deficiencies in former appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements of the canals for which no funds have been provided, amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of $1,668,791 96, including awards made by the Canal Appraisers during the year 1869, which, in all probability, will not fall far short of half million dollars. In the hurry and confusion incident to the last hours of the session of the Legislature the bill making the usual appropriations to pay the expense of collection, superintendence, ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October last, was lost between the two Houses. This failure involved the most serious consequences—the reassembling of the Legislature in extra session, or a complete abandonment of the canals until the necessary appropriation could be made at the next annual session, or the exercise of extraordinary powers by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. The latter alternative was adopted. Arrangements were made with the banks in this City in which the canal funds are for the time being deposited, to advance the money for the purposes above indicated upon such vouchers or drafts as shall be examined and certified by the Auditor, such advances to be repaid when the Legislature shall make the necessary appropriations therefor. In view of these facts immediate attention is called to this subject. An appropriation should be promptly made to reimburse the banks and provide the means requisite for the proper care and maintenance of the canals. It may also be added in this connection that the vast importance of our public works to the commercial interests of the State and country generally demands earnest consideration.

TOLLS.

Erroneous views are entertained in regard to the character and necessity of canal tolls. The idea seems to prevail that a toll levied for the purpose of providing and maintaining a public water way through our State, is a tax upon commerce, and an act of injustice toward neighboring States, which are of necessity compelled to use it. The same may be said of railway charges. The toll thus levied is no more a tax on commerce than the freight which the carrier charges. Nor is it an imposition upon the industry of the people of other States, for the purpose of enriching the people of our own State. It is too well known to require repeating here, that our canals would never have been built, except upon the pledge and faith of their ability to pay the cost of their construction and maintenance, without resort to direct taxation. And any reduction of tolls which will diminish the aggregate amount of the revenues, will compel a resort to taxation, and postpone the time when the canals can be made free. A continuance of our present revenues will enable us to pay off the entire canal debt for which bonds have been given, within the period of five years. Any material reduction of tolls, below the rates of 1869, would postpone the payment of the canal debt to a period when we may be brought into competition with new artificial channels of water transportation, with less ability to compete with them than we now possess in consequence of our increased indebtedness. A reduction of time would do more to retain the business upon our canals than a reduction of tolls. Steam, in some form, must be substituted for animal towage. Instead of consuming ten or twelve days between Buffalo and Albany, the passage should be accomplished in half that time.

CONCLUSION.

The Auditor, in bringing his second annual report to a close, would again remind the Legislature that the canals are the property of the people and entitled to the fostering care and protection of their legally constituted guardians. They are emphatically the people's highway to market—in no sense a monopoly, but open to all. Railways are built and operated for the benefit of their stockholders. It is not so with our canals. They were built and are managed for the benefit of the people. Nor are their advantages confined to our own State. The citizens of every State in the Union are permitted to use and enjoy them on equal terms with our people. In an important sense we hold and manage these great public works for the benefit of our common country. Instead of enriching our treasury with their revenues, as some erroneously suppose, our annual tax levies will bear unmistakable testimony to the contrary. Within the last twenty years our people have contributed as many million dollars towards their support. The superiority of our canals over every other mode for the transportation of the common and heavier products of our country, has been fully demonstrated. They are gradually recovering from the partial obscurity into which they had fallen through the brilliant success which attended the introduction of their more pretentious competitors. The unpretentious canal boat attracts little attention, though laden with more tons than a whole train of noisy, bustling railway cars. The natural supremacy of our canals, and their future usefulness, can only be maintained by wise legislation and judicious management. To this end the following suggestions are submitted for careful and candid consideration:

1. Our canal laws should be thoroughly revised and adapted to the present condition and requirements of our canals.

2. Additional authority should be conferred upon our Canal Commissioners—power and responsibility should be concentrated.

3. All other control over the management and repairs of the canals should be dispensed with, and all supernumeraries should be dismissed.

4. An efficient and economical system of repairs should be established, that the best navigation possible may be secured at the least definite cost.

5. Tolls should be imposed and adjusted with strict regard to the requirements of the Constitution. No higher rates should be charged than are necessary to preserve the credit of the State, and maintain the uninterrupted navigation of the canals.

6. An improved system of towage should be provided by the substitution of steam for animal power. This reform, so vital to the future usefulness of the canals, should, if necessary to its successful introduction, receive the countenance and encouragement of the Legislature and the Canal Board.

The Platform of the New-Hampshire Democrats.

The following is a copy of the resolutions, in full, adopted at the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention, on Wednesday:

We, the Democracy of New-Hampshire in convention assembled, with unshaken faith in the justice and ultimate triumph of the principles which we have so long maintained, renewing our pledges of devotion thereto, do now resolve:

First—That we will continue to oppose the efforts of the Radical Party to centralize all power in Congress and to subvert the Federal Republican system of Government to the utmost extent of our power, that we especially denounce the late outrage upon the State of Georgia as subverting the only safeguard in the Constitution whereby the rights of States can exist; and that we will not relax our endeavors to restore the Government to its original basis, in all its essential particulars, until such restoration is completely effected.

Second—That the system of national taxation under the existing Tariff and Revenue laws, throwing as it does, the burden upon the laboring classes, upon the industry rather than the wealth of the country, is unjust and oppressive, and calculated to aid the subjection of the masses to an aristocracy of wealth and privilege, and that we, in common with the industrial classes, whose cause is our cause, demand a complete reformation thereof, upon the basis of justice.

Third—That a return to the principles of honesty and economy, in the administration of public affairs, is the only sure and proper remedy for the present and prospective financial ills of the nation.

Fourth—That our debts, public and private—except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt, which by its terms is payable in gold—are payable in the currency of the country.

Fifth—That monopoly in every form is unjust, prejudicial to the general welfare and can be tolerated and maintained only in direct violation of the spirit of our democratic institutions, and that we witness with alarm the tendency to consolidate and centralize capital in gigantic corporations in this State and in the United States.

Sixth—That while all existing contracts entered into in good faith should be fully kept in the letter and spirit of the contract, Congress should impose such just and equal taxes upon all Government bonds and United States securities as will compel their holders to bear their just share of the burdens of Government.

Seventh—That in the death of FRANKLIN PIERCE the country lost a true patriot and profound statesman, New-Hampshire its most honored son, and each of us a friend; living we loved him—dead we will cherish his memory.

Eighth—That the Democracy of New-Hampshire hereby pledge their earnest and united efforts to insure the election of the candidates this day nominated.

The Epiphany—Church Services Last Evening.

Yesterday was the Feast of the Epiphany, known to our ancestors as the Feast of Lights and Twelfth Night. In olden times this feast, which closes the holy season of the Nativity, was celebrated with much religious pomp during the day, while the night was abandoned to merriment, all constitutional authorities abdicating for the time and giving place to to the kings and queens of misrule.

But progress has in a great measure changed all this, and yesterday a few worshipers gathered here and there in our Catholic and Episcopal churches alone, did honor to the memory of the "manifestation to the Gentiles."

Services were held in all the Catholic churches. At the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third-street, besides the usual lights upon the altar, there was, behind the altar, a statue of Christ surrounded by gas jets, and literally "crowned with light."

There were services also at many of the Episcopal churches. At St. Alban's there was a high celebration of the Eucharist at 10:30 A. M. At Christ Church there were four services—namely, two celebrations of the Eucharist, at 7 and 10 A. M., and morning and evening prayer, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. respectively. Zion Church, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was handsomely decorated. On either side of the altar was a candlestick holding seven candles. Over the entrance of the chancel was a star formed by gas jets, within which was a cross, and throughout the church were hanging baskets, each containing three candles. The service began at 7:30 P. M. with reading of evening prayer, which was followed by a sermon by Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, from the text, "This is the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

At the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue, was held the annual missionary service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, of Grace Church, Brooklyn. The offerings at these services usually average $4,000. We did not learn the amount contributed last night. St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, also celebrated the feast.

The National Workingwomen's Association—Resolutions of Respect for the Late Mrs. Dr. Lozier.

The National Workingwomen's Association met at the Plimpton Rooms in Ninth-street, last evening. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY presided. The following preamble and resolutions in regard to the late Mrs. Dr. CHARLOTTE B. LOZIER were adopted:

Whereas, The National Workingwomen's Association has lost its First Vice-President in the death of Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. LOZIER, therefore,

Resolved, That we hold in honored memory the brave and gentle woman whose loving energy was so consistently applied to the elevation of women, and who invariably rendered practicable, through her vigor and ripe judgment, the plans and purposes of less matured, if not less earnest women.

Resolved, That cognizant of the dignity and sweet nobility of her character, of the untiring cultivation of her fine intellectual power, and the conscientious and thorough manner in which she pursued her scientific practice of her profession, we esteem her a representative of the grandest type of woman.

Similar resolutions were offered by Mrs. NORTON and were subsequently adopted. Notice was given that the Women's Mutual Aid Society would assemble for business on the 20th inst., after which the Association adjourned *sine die*.

A Singular Experience.

The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes the following statement, with the remark that from its knowledge of the gentleman by whom the account is given, it is prepared to give entire credit to it:

"Some weeks ago a prominent citizen of Auburn was in the City of Chicago transacting business connected with his manufacture, in this place. One evening, after an active day's work, feeling somewhat fatigued, he retired to his room at the hotel a little earlier than usual, and made his customary arrangements for the night, but just as he had composed himself for sleep, he experienced a singular sensation, and heard a voice, apparently very near and as plainly and distinctly as though it issued from the throat of a human, pronounce the words, 'Your mother died to-day,' and with the words came an assurance that the announcement was indeed too true to doubt it. He arose in the morning after having passed a sleepless night, and made immediate preparation for a journey home. As he started for the depot, he met a boy with a telegraph dispatch in his hand, and calling him to his side he asked if the message was not for him—giving the name—and sure enough it was from his family, confirming the truth of the announcement of the unseen informant, that his mother had died the day previous at Auburn. He had received no intimation but that she was enjoying her usual health, nor had there been anything to excite in the slightest degree his apprehensions for her safety, until the occurrence of the incident related."

GEORGIA.

Christmas at the South—The Servants' Holidays—Field Labor Arrangements—Political Prospects—The Legislature and the Fifteenth Amendment—Effect of the Recent Action of Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869.

The festivity of Christmas at the South, under the existing order of things, socially, is more nominal than real. My remark applies exclusively to the "white folks," who are in the habit of having servants to perform domestic duties, and who, from Christmas eve until after New Year's Day, are compelled either to perform those duties for themselves or leave them unperformed altogether. To clean, feed and water one's own horses, wash one's carriage and brush one's own boots, or leave these things undone, is an alternative which is by no means festive in the common acceptation of the term, and yet such is very generally the fate during this week of those who have horses to be fed and boots to be cleaned. Christmas week at the South is like moving day—the 1st of May—in New-York and Brooklyn. All servants are hired from Christmas to Christmas; that is, the service commences on the 1st or 2d of January and terminates practically, though not theoretically, on the 25th of December. For a month previous the housekeeper is on the lookout for servants for "another year." If he or she asks those he or she has whether they are going to stay, in nineteen cases out of twenty the answer is "I dunno, I can't make no 'rangements until arter Krismus," and when the time actually comes—when the festive season begins—its arrival is announced by a demand from Jim, Dinah and Polly to "settle up, they'se a gwine to see der folks." No coaxing, bribery or persuasion can move them from their affectionate purpose, and whoever wants to be even moderately festive, has to make his own egg-nogg, drink it, and "do his own work" for a week with as much resignation as possible. On plantations, during Christmas week, work of every sort ceases. But this was the custom in old times, and though the hands have no longer the jollification with presents and good things for the children provided for them, they regard the total cessation from labor as an inalienable right. Hence, servants demand and exercise the same privilege, so that in most households things are very much "at sixes and sevens," until new servants are hired, have moved in and settled down to their various avocations. The result is, that "Christmas comes but once a year," and most people are very glad of it. I have been visiting away in the country during the past ten days, making myself as festive as I could under the circumstances. I was unfortunately staying in a house where the master and mistress had no children or relations with them to aid in the performance of the household duties, and my experience has led me to recommend that whoever accepts an invitation to spend Christmas ought to inform himself beforehand either that the host's servants are not "gwine to see der folks," or that his family is sufficiently large, and able, and willing to make the absence of the Africans less disagreeably manifest. It is a truth as old as unpleasant that in the sweat of our face shall we eat bread; but it is not agreeable, certainly not festive, to be reminded of the lamentable consequences of "man's first disobedience" by looking at the face of your friend's wife as she hands you hot rolls and waffles at breakfast.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

To a considerable extent planters are satisfied that the best, most economical and most satisfactory manner for employed and employer of compensating field laborers is to pay them stated monthly wages in money, to make no advances of anything, to furnish regular rations and thus have no accounts to settle at the end of the year. Immediately after the emancipation of the negroes the planters were compelled by lack of means to give their hands "a share of the crop" for their year's labor, and this plan has obtained ever since to a great extent. It was thought, too, that giving the laborer an interest in the crop would stimulate him to greater and more diligent effort, as the greater the amount gathered the greater his share. But latterly it has been found that monthly wages, paid half at the end of each month and the balance in cash at the end of the year, is the best plan, and was about being adopted by planters whose means would permit them to do so, but strange to say, the negroes seem to be unwilling to accept it, preferring the "share of the crop." Their first choice is to "get as much land as they can tend and go it themselves;" that is, that the planter should divide his plantation into little "holdings" like those of the Irish cotter, build numbers of log cabins, one for each holding, find mule and horse power, seed and implements, advance money during the year for food, furnish fuel, and get a share of what each of these cotters chooses to make. Wherever I have seen this plan tried, it has invariably resulted in total failure. I have personal knowledge of several instances during the past four years, and I do not know of one where either the landowner or the negro has made anything. There is, therefore, a general indisposition to allow this "holding" plan, and the negroes, finding that the planters will not agree to it, are generally accepting the share of the crop—a third of the cotton and corn where they feed themselves, or a fourth where they receive weekly rations, with lodging and fuel. I do not think there will be any difficulty in planters obtaining what laboring force they desire for the coming year. As I have already remarked, they will not be able to increase it, and cannot, therefore, extend their operations; but they will be able to retain their force of this year, and will plant about the same area. In all the settlements between planters and their hands which I have seen, both parties have been well satisfied. The crop has been fairly divided and sold, and the proceeds justly apportioned; and I also find that in the majority of cases the hands are anxious to stay where they are, and the employers are willing to reëngage them.

CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

In the political world there is a good deal of apprehension and uncertainty. The effect of the recent action of Congress is variously judged, or, rather, I should say, prophecied. Those who are best informed and who regard things most coolly believe that even when the expelled negroes are reseated in the Legislature, and when the purging process has been completed, the Democrats will still have a working majority in both Houses. By this I do not mean to be understood as saying that there will be a majority opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment. On the contrary, I feel satisfied that many Democrats will vote for the amendment. Very many did so before, and if the Republicans who voted against it will now support it, I think its adoption is certain. The number now holding seats in the Legislature, and who are disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment—that is, who held office before the war and voluntarily took part in the rebellion, is said to be very small, not including at the outside half a dozen who have not had their disabilities removed by Congress. There is some considerable talk about the Democratic members resigning in a body and leaving the Legislature without a quorum when it assembles on the 10th of January, but I do not believe that such a course will be adopted. Neither can I discover any disposition anywhere to offer violent opposition to the action of Congress. I think it will be found that the Legislature will meet on the 10th, the negro members will be reseated, the Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted, and if any squabbling takes place, it will be about purely local matters connected with the administrance of the finances of the State. Some express doubt as to the effect which the return of the State to a Provisional Government will have upon the election and appointment of State officers under the supposed permanent State organization. Will the appointment of Judges, &c., be annulled, the places declared vacant and new appointments made? Will a new election for Senators take place? Will the laws passed by the Legislature be declared null, and will everything be done again as if this was the first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution. There may be "lively times" at Atlanta, but I see no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of society. Certainly no disposition of the kind is manifested in any quarter, and it may be seen from the tone of the Press that while there is an almost universal expression of disapproval of the action of Congress, there is an equally unanimous expression of advice to submit patiently and peaceably. There are several fresh vacancies in both Senate and House of Representatives, no new elections having been ordered. This fact increases the power of the Democrats to block progress by resigning and leaving the General Assembly without a quorum. But still I do not believe it will be done.

HEAVY RAINS.

There have been heavy, continuous rains for the past few days, and the rivers are very much swollen. To-day is bright and clear, and it looks as if 1870 intended to "come in like a lamb." The hyacinths, ranunculuses and other bulbs are already sprouting, the wheat fields are green and promising, and the fertilizers are moving in every direction, spreading more stench than fertility.

QUONDAM.

CURRENT NOTES.

Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, will send in his Message on Saturday.

The New-Haven Police arrested a student on Wednesday for breaking a street lamp.

The Boston *Advertiser* suggests that if you want to find a life-long Friend, you had better get introduced to a Quaker.

A Providence druggist "by mistake" gave a lady poison instead of medicine on Wednesday, and she will probably die.

A Kansas paper is proud of the fact that its town has "a very neat and railroad-like depot."

The Boston Alumni of Dartmouth College are to dine together on the evening of the 20th. These college boys do like good dinners.

Ten thousand Philadelphians have signed a petition to the Legislature for the enactment of a law limiting the number of passengers in a street car to thirty.

A good lady residing in a seaport town in New-Hampshire, once asserted that she "didn't like the photographers in P——, they always made the eyes too small."

A nephew of Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN is a street car conductor in the City of Charleston, S. C., and he is quite as good a conductor as if he were the nephew of any other man.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention meets in Concord to-day. Governor STEARNS will be renominated, in accordance with the usage of the party. The election occurs in March.

Philadelphia has just broken up a predatory band, known among themselves as the "Forty Thieves," who had for "Queen" the daughter of a preacher in Germantown, Penn., who once was a missionary to India.

The school officers of Rhode Island are to hold a convention in Providence that they may, if possible, define more fully and clearly the duties and responsibilities of teachers, parents and school officers.

The St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg was higher on Monday than at any previous time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. JOHN IRNSTAND's house was entirely surrounded by water.

The Albany Penitentiary is to be enlivened for three months by the presence of a youthful negro who sold a dressed cat for a fine large rabbit. His misdeed was decided to be wanton and malicious mischief.

The Albany *Evening Journal* finds it necessary to explain that, where the types made it speak of S. S. PRENTISS, the murderer of the South, it meant to allude to him as the thunderer of the South.

United States Mail Agent THOMAS C. SMITH found a package containing $22,000 in cash, in the New-Haven depot, on Saturday. He returned it to its owner, a Boston soap manufacturer, and received as a reward $1,000 and a diamond pin.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, signed seven death warrants last year, which were executed, except in the case of GEO. S. TWITCHELL, who committed suicide in his cell. The Governor pardoned HESTER VAUGHAN, sentenced to be executed for infanticide.

In describing a murderer the Missouri *Democrat* says that he is not "prepossessing in his personal appearance," and a Cincinnati paper inquires: "Who ever saw a deliberate murderer that was?" What does this paper think of WILKES BOOTH?

Prince HYCHING and TZUDA, with their suites, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday, on their way to this City from Japan, which land they left on the 22d of November. They are coming to be educated, and will spend seven years in this country.

Baltimore is excited at the evil deeds of bodysnatchers, and the negroes are horrified by the report that, the supply of dead bodies being scarce, heartless gangs of men occasionally seize dark men in the streets, on dark nights, take them into dark rooms, and there savagely kill them.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says it has known quite a number of instances in that community "where persons upon whom death had a visible mortgage have succeeded in effecting insurance upon their lives, and who have soon after died, leaving the honest and sound subjects to pay the losses."

The delegates to the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention refused to hear the eulogy of the late ex-President PIERCE, which one of their number attempted to deliver, merely because they were anxious to return to their homes, and feared they should miss the last trains.

Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS has declined to withdraw his resignation as Professor in the Harvard Law School, saying that he has held the office more than twenty years, and that, even if he might hope his services would continue to be welcome for a short time longer, it could only be for a short time.

Captain ALEXANDER HAMILTON STANTON, U. S. A., son of Hon. B. STANTON, of Wheeling, W. Va., died at his father's residence on Sunday. He graduated at Yale in 1860, and served with distinction during the war. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was confined in Libby Prison four or five months. Since the war he has been on duty in Idaho and Oregon.

The Annapolis Naval Academy Boat Club is to row a race with the new crew of the Junior Class of Harvard, of which J. SELDEN MCCOBB is Captain, and in which there is only one of the crew which rowed in England, Mr. FAY. Admiral PORTER expressed a desire that the race should be either at Annapolis or at West Point, between six-oared boats.

In an official order announcing the death of Congressman HOPKINS, Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, says: "In the full vigor of life, in the midst of a career of great usefulness, he has passed from the earth. A public servant of rare efficiency, an intelligent, faithful representative of his constituents, a firm and generous friend, his name will be held dear to the people he has so long and so often served."

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR tells the Virginians that there is but one difficulty in the way of reconstruction, and that is to satisfy Congress that the Constitution, as it stands, will have a fair trial before any attempt at amendment; and he adds that he most positively knows that at the time of the recess some of the prominent Radicals, including General BUTLER, required to be satisfied only on this point.

A five-year-old boy in New-London, Conn., found his father's loaded pistol the other day, and thinking to have some fun, placed his little sisters in a row, and pointing the pistol at No. 1, said, "Stand still, sissy, stand still, and I'll play shoot, like papa." His hand was on the trigger, when, at the critical moment, his mother entered the room, took in the situation at a glance, and prevented a tragedy.

We have received a pamphlet entitled *A Paper from the Coliseum*. Of course, it was written "by a Bostonian." Looking at the last page first we read this: "In that musical millenium the lion will lie down with the lamb. Critics and composers, audiences and singers will become convertible terms, and the only stimulus left will be mutual admiration." We submit that the "mutual admiration" part of "that musical millenium" is not far off from Boston to-day.

A man was forcibly ejected from a street car in Boston last week, and died from injuries thus sustained. The Coroner's jury investigated the case, and returned this verdict: "The jurors find that the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the ejectment, and that no more force was employed than was necessary to overcome the resistance offered by him. They do further find, that the deceased was quiet, peaceable and inoffensive, and that the act of ejectment was unwarranted and a violation of his rights as a citizen."

The Republicans in the Maine Legislature nominated THOMAS B. REED for Attorney-General, and the Democrats nominated ALBERT W. BRADBURY. They both practice law in Portland, and both graduated at Bowdoin College in the Class of 1860. The Democrats nominated the handsomest member of the class, and the Republicans the ablest. These facts may or may not be suggestive.

Our Democratic rulers are receiving much advice from outsiders of their own party. The Boston *Post* suggests to them that "if merely local and personal advantage is to be permitted to inspire the conduct of the regent party, public disappointment and disapprobation must inevitably follow. But if," and it is a very forcible if, "this rare opportunity for drawing out afresh the faith of the nation in pure Democratic ideas shall be unselfishly, patriotically improved, the new sunshine of Democratic rule may be expected soon to make the whole country effulgent with peace and permanent prosperity."

The St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of one of the new Congressmen from Texas, says: EDWARD DEGENER was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1810. He played a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, where he was the leader of the Liberal Party in the Diet of Anhalt. Disgusted by the reactionary movement, which seemed to thwart forever the success of the Liberals in Germany, he emigrated to this country and established himself in West Texas. Twenty years after he had made himself a prominent position in the councils of a German duodecimal principality, he was elected a representative of the mightiest nation on earth. He is the second member of Congress born in Germany.

A colored man engaged to answer the bell at a residence in Indianapolis, on New-Year's Day, was discovered attempting to prevent the entrance of a gentleman who did not tender his card. The lady rebuked him, but the "boy" excused himself by saying that he thought she "would lose money, for a good many had already gone in without tickets." And afterwards, on giving an account of his stewardship, he pulled from his numerous pockets a large number of cards, and laid them upon the table, stating that they were all he could get, and adding: "Lots of de gemmen went in without no tickets, but he couldn't help it, and he was sure they must of lost heaps of money."

Rev. R. B. SNOWDEN delivered a sermon on Thanksgiving Day in Honolulu, in which he contended that the world is growing better, and thanked God for the times we live in, not as an absolute good but as better than any period of the past, and full of promise that better days still are drawing on. He said that the present is an age when moral ideas hold the sceptre in society, and an era of wide views, of concentrated and united action, of great things and of great expectations. Finally, he urged: "Let us not lose the enthusiasm of hope, but rather enlarge our expectations, for the hand of Him who is saving the world is opening wide to pour down unstinted benefactions. Go up with gladness, on this festive day, into the watch-tower of faith, for the white-winged fleet of a world's full salvation is even now in the offing, loaded down with all the treasures for which the suffering millions of our globe have pined so long."

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

The "Mary Warner" Case in Chicago—Decision of Judge Drummond.

In the United States Court in Chicago, on Friday, Judge DRUMMOND delivered a decision in the case of GEORGE CROWE, the husband of the actress known as Miss KATE BATEMAN, against FRANK E. AIKEN, for an injunction to restrain the presentation of the drama of "Mary Warner" upon the stage of the Chicago Museum. The decision was on the motion to dissolve the injunction, and supported the position taken by the complainant, refusing to remove the injunction. After detailing the circumstances of the case, Judge DRUMMOND said:

The author of any literary or dramatic work is the sole proprietor of the manuscript and the contents (the work) and of copies of the same, independently of legislation, so long as he does not publish it, or part with the right of property. This is called a common law right, and exists irrespective of copyright statutes. This right of property may be transferred, and a court of equity will protect him or his assignee in a proper case, just as it will the owner of any other species of property. Those Judges who maintain this common law right in the case of MILLER vs. TAYLOR, and in DONALDSON vs. BECKET, decided a hundred years ago, it has always been thought, had the strength of the argument on their side in the great discussion to which they gave rise. Subject to the qualification stated, it has generally been admitted in this country. Mr. TAYLOR then was the proprietor of the drama "Mary Warner," when finished, and when transferred to the plaintiff the latter became the proprietor on the terms of the transfer. Has the right of property been lost? It is conceded that it would be lost by any general publication of the play, by the proprietor, which could be regarded as a dedication to the public, but save this it is difficult to fix on any rule which shall meet the case. The giving of a copy or of several copies of a manuscript will not necessarily be a publication. The representation of a play upon the stage was decided in England, before the statutes of 3 and 4 Victoria, not to be a publication.

There are cases in some of the courts of this country which hold that the representation of a play is a qualified publication, viz.: to the extent to which the memory of the audience can retain its language, scenery or incidents, and if it is reproduced only in that way, the author of the work has no remedy. Of these cases, it may, perhaps, be said that in some instances the court has not looked very rigidly into the proofs, considering the intrinsic difficulty of the subject. Indeed, as some of the affidavits in this case show, and all experience proves, to write a play out by memory alone is well nigh impossible. Undoubtedly it might be done, especially after many repetitions, and we now and then hear of an individual so marvelously endowed with memory as to be able to repeat accurately after once or twice hearing, whole paragraphs of a speaker. But so anomalous is this that the chances are that if 1,000 persons were to hear a play read or performed, for the first time, not one, an hour after the play was over, could repeat, verbatim, a single page that he had heard. While admitting the possibility, the evidence should, in my opinion, clearly establish that it was produced from memory, and negative any other conclusion.

None of the cases cited by counsel have gone so far as to decide that a reporter can take down the words of an unpublished play as they are uttered by the actors, and thus make it public against the wishes of the author, while on the other hand, it has been frequently held that such action of a reporter can be prevented, because not warranted by express or implied conditions. In some instances, stress has been laid on the fact of representations of a play being had without restriction, and it is claimed that "Mary Warner" was so produced in England. This, however, is denied; and it is asserted that public notice was given both in London and New-York of the private property of the play. It is not easy to see, however, how a notice can have any effect upon the rights of the author or of the auditor. If the latter had the right to carry the play away in his memory, or to take it down phonographically, and in either case to use or publish it, the notice prohibiting it could not affect or change that right.

The principal reason, probably, why Courts are so much inclined to construe with great strictness the common law right of an author in a manuscript work partially imparted to the public, is because the right is perpetual. All claims under copyright statutes are for a limited time only. This reason may have had great weight in the discussion which took place in England in the two cases already referred to, and the result of which was the adoption of the principle that the statute of 8 Anne, cap. 19, took away this property of an author at common law in a published work. But this common-law right is always under the control of the legislative power, and it has been exercised in England; and even under the qualified publication of a play by representation, there can be no doubt that, under the rule now established in the Courts, it might become public property in the manner heretofore stated, after repeated representations.

There was some question whether the author of a published play had at common law the sole right of representation, but so long as the play existed in manuscript, and was unpublished, and not in some way dedicated to the public, the sole right of representation would seem to follow, from the exclusive right of property. But the 20th section of the statutes of 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 45, put an end to this question, by declaring that the first public representation or performance of any dramatic piece should be equivalent, in the construction of the act, to the first publication of any book, and I understand it has been decided in England that the performance, even in a foreign country of any play, of which an English subject is the author, defeats his claim to a copyright under the British statutes. It is insisted that as by this statute representation was publication, the play "Mary Warner," by performance in England, was published there and all rights of property in the play were consequently lost as well there as in the United States. This necessarily leads us to the conclusion, and that is substantially the position of the defendant's counsel, that there is no right of property in this country in this play, except that conferred by the statute, and particularly that of Aug. 18, 1856. I do not understand that the authorities have gone that far, and it does not follow because his claim under the statute is gone, that everything is lost. He may still stand on his natural, inherent right, as the author and creator of the play, and maintain that right until by some mode, in reason or by statute, it is dedicated to the public. It cannot be true, in this country, that the lecturer has no right of property in his unpublished and unprinted lecture; that the clergyman has no right of property in his unpublished sermon—the work, it may be, in each case, of weeks of thought and labor—merely because he has repeated it to an audience. And I cannot comprehend why, because Congress has legislated about dramatic compositions, the author of a play should occupy different ground. The object of all copyright laws is to protect and regulate property in the products of the brain, and not to annihilate it.

There can be no doubt of the authority of Congress to legislate on the subject of literary property, and to prescribe the terms upon which copyrights shall be granted, and when it has so legislated it may be truly said to create those rights under the law, and this is the sense of the language of the Supreme Court in the case of WHEATON vs. PETERS, 8 Peters 591, that Congress, instead of sanctioning an existing right, created it, because the Court adopted the rights of common law. Neither, perhaps, can there be any doubt that Congress can declare what sort of publication of a literary or dramatic work shall constitute a dedication to the public.

It follows from what has been said, that the use of the word "representation," by a British statute, is not operative as such in this country; and in all the cases which have arisen recently in this country upon the rights of authors to unpublished plays written by Englishmen, the objection that their rights were destroyed in consequence of the clause already referred to in section 20 of 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 45, seems to have been taken neither by counsel nor the Court.

I am of opinion that upon principle and authority the author or his assignee of an unpublished play has a right of property in the manuscript and its incorporeal contents; that is, in the words, ideas, sentiments, characters, dialogue, descriptions and their connection, independent of statutes, and that a court of equity can protect it. I am also of opinion that as the law now exists in this country, the mere representation of a play does not of itself dedicate it to the public, except so far as those who witness its performance can recollect it; and that the spectators have not the right to secure its reproduction by phonographic, or other artificial reports, independent of memory.

These being my conclusions, the only other question is whether the defendant has brought himself within the conditions named; and, after what has been said, it necessarily follows that in my judgment he has not. I cannot doubt that DEWITT obtained the play of "Mary Warner," which he furnished to the defendant in this case, either in whole or in part, through a shorthand reporter, or in some other unauthorized or wrongful way, and not by memory only.

The case will therefore have to go to proof in the regular way, and the injunction stand until the hearing.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The New-York Hospital and its Removal Up Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in a recent number of the TIMES on the removal of the above institution meets a response in the views of thousands of our citizens. This venerable hospital, now almost in the hundredth year of its existence, has gained a strong hold upon the good feelings of the community, and they look with pain upon the destruction of buildings so long appropriated to the best of charities. Since its removal is decided, the question is asked with earnestness, cannot the remaining edifice be spared and furnish an asylum for a portion at least of the numerous cases of sickness and accident continually occurring in this part of the City? The shipping, the warehouses and factories in the lower part of the City have long supplied the surgical department of the hospital with its patients, and scarce a day has passed without one or more with fractured limbs or bleeding wounds being carried in to receive the prompt aid their circumstances required. When the institution was in full operation there were usually about 300 patients within its walls, and as many as from 2,500 to 3,000 passes through it in the course of the year. From this statement it can be judged how desirable is the present location for an institution of this kind, and how reluctant the community should be to have the hospital removed without first providing at least temporary accommodations for the sufferers, until more permanent asylums can be prepared.

To defer doing anything toward erecting a hospital until an asylum for the insane is erected at White Plains, and the patients removed there from Bloomingdale, (which, we learn, is the purpose of the Governors of the institution,) is virtually depriving the lower part of the city of a hospital altogether. Since the insane are well provided for at Bloomingdale, is not a hospital for the sick and injured now urgently needed, and does it not claim a prior consideration?

It is gratifying to find that public feeling is awaking on the subject, and we trust timely efforts will be made to preserve a hospital in the part of the City where one is so much demanded, and to have it under a control that will secure a desirable Christian influence.

CITIZEN.

Income Tax for 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, (Jan. 6,) I noticed a paragraph relating to the income tax for 1870, in which inquiry is made as to whether returns were to be made for that year, or to cease with 1869. In your answer allow me to say that you are in error, as by reference to the laws of the United States relating to Internal Revenue, &c., you will find on page 150, section 119, act of March 2, 1867, the following, viz.: "The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer." By this it will be seen that the tax is imposed for the past year (1869,) and also for the year on which we have just entered.

H. O. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

Income Tax on Communities—The Exemption Clause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Commissioner DELANO has decided that Shakers and Communists are not citizens in the sense contemplated by the Internal Revenue law, and are therefore not authorized to make the deduction of $1,000 from their income returns for each of their members. This decision is based on the fact that their property is held as a united whole, and that the incomes of societies are not divided among the members. The Shakers and Communists deem this decision very unjust, and urge that they have not lost their identity because they have united their possessions and have no occasion to make a formal division of their gains; that in no other respect have the laws of the State or nation ceased to regard them as citizens; that it is only by a violent interpretation of the spirit and letter of the law that they have been reduced from the rank of American citizens, and whole communities styled one "artificial person;" and that this idea was not thought of by any of Commissioner DELANO's predecessors in office, and can now proceed only from prejudice against Communistic experiments, or from a desire to increase the internal revenue receipts. As the various Communities in the United States have a total membership of several thousand persons, and own property valued at upwards of $8,000,000, the question involved is one of considerable importance. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the country have expressed the opinion that Commissioner DELANO's decision is unsound. The Shakers and Communists have never been accused of any attempts to evade the Revenue laws, and feel that they should not be subjected to heavier taxation than the great mass of the people. All that they demand is, that members of their societies be placed on the same basis of taxation and exemption as that occupied by all other citizens.

If no better plan can be devised, the Shakers and Communists would no doubt be satisfied to pay whatever proportion the whole population are liable to under the existing statute, having their exemptions granted accordingly. Statistics show that one person out of five in ordinary society is entitled to $1,000 exemption; then the average exemption would be $200 for each individual, whether man, woman or child; but the "ruling" of Mr. DELANO allows the Shakers an average exemption of less than $5 per individual, since their eighteen societies average over 200 members. It amounts, in substance, to a direct tax upon the principle of coöperation. The Oneida Communists claim that if the "ruling" of the Commissioner is not revoked they will have to pay on their income for 1868 and 1869 from $8,000 to $10,000 more than they would if they were placed on an equality with other citizens; and the Oneidians show that they have already paid since 1863 into the national Treasury over $30,000, or $164 45 for each man, woman and child. If the balance of the 35,000,000 in the United States had done as well, the public debt might have long since been liquidated.

G.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870.

Life Insurance Assets—Published Statements Deceptive.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article in Thursday's TIMES on the subject of life insurance, you say, "One good test of the relative excellence of a company is the high percentage of its accumulations in proportion to risks borne, and the low percentage of expenses in proportion to business transacted." This remark, though undoubtedly true when properly understood, seems to me to require limitation or explanation. Nothing is really more deceptive than a mere statement that the amount insured by a company is a given sum, and the amount of assets a certain other sum. The agents of some companies delight to publish comparative statements containing these and similar items, and showing how much their respective companies exceed others in responsibility and economy of management, and they thus impose upon many. But a moment's reflection will show that it is not only necessary to know how much a company has insured—that is, how much it is liable to pay—but when it is liable to pay it. If a company confines its business—as few, if any, now do—exclusively to the ordinary life policies—that is, to policies by which the company agrees to pay the sum insured to the representatives of the person insured after his death, they take a comparatively small annual premium, because they know that this annual premium will, on the doctrine of averages, at compound interest, earn the amount they have agreed to pay. If, on the other hand, a company should confine its business to the new-fangled kinds of policies which have—unfortunately, I think—come into vogue, the case is different. There are endowment policies, where the company promises to pay the insured himself the sum named in the policy if he lives five, ten or fifteen years, and to pay his representatives the same amount if he dies before the time fixed. There are also the five or ten payment policies, where the insured, instead of paying an annual premium during life, commutes by the annual payment of five or ten premiums. Then there are the policies which combine these two classes, known as the five or ten payment endowment policies. Now in all these cases of such policies the companies must and do take a very much larger premium than in ordinary life policies. Suppose a company in a given year to insure on the ordinary plan 1,000 persons, aged 30 years each, for $1,000 each. It would receive about $22,700 for premiums during that year. If, however, the same or another company insured the same lives on the system of ten annual payments, it would receive $60,770; if on the system of five annual payments, $[illegible]; if on the system of endowments payable at death or in twenty years, the company would receive $48,030, if for fifteen year endowments, $66,770, and for ten year endowments $102,580, while for five payment endowments, payable at death or in ten years, it would receive $[illegible]. Now, in all these cases the aggregate amount received would be the same and would be published as the same, but the one company would apparently have only $22,700 as assets or accumulations to meet the liability, while another would have $[illegible] to meet the same liability. How the agents of the one would triumph over the other! And yet the probabilities are that the company confining itself to the ordinary life policies, and having, therefore, the smallest apparent assets, is doing the safest business. In the same way the proportion of expenses to receipts will seem to be greatly against the one company, while in fact that company is at least equal, so far as economy goes, with the other.

The truth is, that no comparison of assets, accumulations or expenses can be made which is not wholly fallacious, unless it is stated how large a proportion of the aggregate amount has been insured on each of the systems of insurance referred to. The sooner the companies recognize this fact, which they know to be true, and cease to try to deceive people by such fallacious comparisons as those they now flood the country with, the sooner will they reëstablish their claim to fair, honest dealing.

B.

MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Irish Question—Card from John Martin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had hoped that you would have corrected in your paper of to-day an erroneous statement concerning me which appeared in your paper yesterday, in a telegram dated from London and announcing the result of an election for the Irish County of Longford. The telegram describes me as "The Fenian Candidate."

Permit me to contradict that statement of the telegram, and to say that I don't understand how the sender of the telegram can have been ignorant of its falsehood. I am simply an Irish nationalist. It was simply in this character that I was (in my absence) made a candidate at the Longford election.

Fenians are the members of a certain secret political society, which was formed about a dozen years ago. No persons can be properly described as Fenians except the members of that particular society. It is publicly known, both in Ireland and in England, that I am not a member of the Fenian Society; but have always been opposed to it. It is true that the Fenians have always declared the object of their society to be the national independence of Ireland—the same object which had been sought by all Irish nationalists long before Fenianism was invented, and will continue to be sought by all Irish nationalists though every Fenian Centre should cease to exist.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MARTIN.

No. 161 CARLTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Post Office Department and the Ocean Mail Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through your columns, to inquire how long the business community, not only of this City but of the entire country, intend to submit, without remonstrance, to the delay in the transportation of the mails between this country and Europe, incident to the new contracts entered into by Mr. CRESWELL. To-day, our letters, to many of which speed is a very important matter, were forwarded to England by the steamship *Manhattan*, a freight steamer with accommodation for not more than twenty to thirty passengers, and with about one-third the power embodied in a regular mail steamship of similar size. When they will arrive, Heaven only knows. To judge from her last passage this way, when she left two days before the steamship *Nemesis* and arrived one day after, they will probably reach England in fourteen to fifteen days, too late to be acknowledged by the Cunard Steamer leaving there a week from the Saturday following their departure hence, as has been heretofore almost invariably the case, and a consequent delay of nearly a week to, perhaps, important replies is the consequence. I ask again, how long the business community intend to submit to such imposition? Mr. CRESWELL alleges that the law will not allow him to charge more than six cents postage between the two countries, and I am sure no one will grumble at the reduction; but does the law compel the Steamship Company to stand the whole loss while they take nearly the whole risk and do nearly the whole work? If so, it had better be repealed as soon as possible, unless its enforcement is desired as another evidence of the fostering care bestowed upon our merchants by our Government. No, the thing is unfair upon its very face. Every one of the regular mail lines have expressed their entire willingness to bear their proportion of the reduction, and this is all that should be asked; but why they should have nearly all the trouble and risk and bear the entire loss, they probably fail to see. If this arrangement is to be permanent, I would suggest to Messrs. CUNARD & INMAN and the French Transatlantic Company that they receive any letters which may be sent them with six cents attached, for which they will sell an English penny stamp, and agree to transport them to the Post Office immediately upon arriving in England or France, and pursue a similar course on the other side. Against this, I am told, there exists no law when the Companies are not under contract with the Government, and I think they will find themselves well paid for the extra trouble of receiving and posting the letters; but if the plan is not feasible, I would then suggest that the merchants and interested parties institute active means to insure rapid and safe postal communication between Europe and America.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Midland Railroad.

From the New-York Tribune.

It seems but last year, but we will presume it three years, since the Midland Railroad was projected, and efforts first made to secure the means of constructing it. It was generally regarded as an up-hill undertaking, and many predicted its failure; but 1870 opens with the cars running on it from Oswego to Norwich, in the very heart of what was the most secluded region of our State, while the work on this end is in such a state that the directors feel confident that they will be running cars through from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, opposite this City, before the close of 1870. They have made no miscalculations thus far, and we expect to see them come through ahead of time.

This road opens to the traveling public sections of our State which were better known and relatively more populous half a century ago than they are now. The Erie Canal and the Central Railroad on the one hand, the Erie Road on the other, have drawn away the thousands who formerly traversed them on their way to "the Holland Purchase," or to Ohio; so Delaware, Chenango, Otsego, &c., have been as secluded from general observation as Newfoundland. They have kept on growing grain, grass and cattle, making butter and cheese, and running out the scattered remnants of their timber; but the boys have too generally put off for more bustling scenes, leaving the old folks and the girls to get on by themselves as they best could. The townships traversed by this road have hardly increased their population since 1830, while some of them have actually fallen off.

The Midland Railroad is destined to change all this. Connected by branches with Newburg, Ellenville, Delhi, Utica, Auburn, and Cazenovia, beside those which its completion will hereafter invite, it will soon double the population and quadruple the travel and trade of the region it traverses, which abounds in water-power, slate and other useful rocks, and is tilled by an energetic, virtuous, thrifty people. It will bring grain from the lake and carry coal thither, it will draw thousands from the seaboard to feast on its beauties and make homes by its pure streams, amid its healthgiving hills. Delhi, Norwich, Eaton and other inland villages which few of our travelers for enjoyment have ever seen, will soon be as familiar to the tourist as Northampton, Mass. or Rutland, Vt., and a new era of growth and prosperity dawn upon large districts which railroads have hitherto served only to depopulate.

The Midland asks no further subscription to its stock. These have been made, to the extent of $6,000,000, by the farmers, who invested their means to secure a cheaper and more expeditious highway for their produce. What is now asked is that those who can spare a few hundreds or thousands shall invest them in the Company's bonds, which draw 7 per cent. gold interest, and have the farmers' $6,000,000 as a guarantee for their prompt payment. Those $6,000,000 receive no income till after the bondholders shall have been paid in full. This guarantee is deemed sufficient; and the bonds—which can never exceed $20,000 per mile of finished road—amply secured. We ask those who have money to invest to scrutinize the map and read the advertisement of the Company contained in this paper, and judge whether they may not safely and usefully invest in the bonds of the Midland Railroad.

THE HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Important Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

Hearty Support of the Remedial Bill Now Before Congress—New-Jersey to be Prevented from Doing Further Mischief.

The Chamber of Commerce met at 1 P. M. yesterday, WM. E. DODGE, the President, in the chair. In opening the proceedings Mr. DODGE congratulated the Chamber on the improved prospects of commerce for the year upon which we are now entering, and expressed the hope that commerce would soon be disengaged from its present embarrassment.

THE HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. R. P. BUCK, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the propriety of this Chamber urging the bill now before the United States Senate, for the prevention of encroachments on the harbors of the United States, presented the following as the report of that Committee, which was read:

Your Committee, appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the passage of a bill (No. 326) now before the United States Senate, "For the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments," having given the matter such attention as our limited time will allow, beg leave to state: The subject contemplated by the passage of this bill is one of such vital importance to the commerce of this City directly, and to that of the whole country incidentally, we regret the want of time prevents our setting before this Chamber such arguments in favor of its passage, together with facts relating to the whole subject, as would have convinced every candid mind not only of the expediency but the necessity of measures being taken immediately for the prevention of further encroachments on our beautiful harbor. When we notice that "proposed improvements," so called, of a certain corporation in a neighboring State contemplate nothing less than the filling in of an area on the western side of our harbor about five miles in length by a half mile in width, or about two square miles of surface, we may well become alarmed by the contraction of our anchorage thus contemplated.

But this is not the worst feature in the case. Scientific men affirm, and no doubt truthfully, that so large a body of made land thrown midway across the Hudson River would prevent the natural "influx and efflux" of the tide water, which now acts as a constant dredge, and which, if impeded in its flow, or diminished in volume, would tend to lessen the depth of water in the channel and at the mouth of the river, when it is well known, there is at present no water to spare under the keels of our larger class ships, when laden. With these and many other facts in view, your Committee, after having carefully examined the bill referred to, approve the same, and deem it of the highest importance that this Chamber recommend its immediate passage by Congress, as amended, and now read in your hearing.

R. P. BUCK,
J. D. JONES,
AMBROSE SNOW,
Committee.

The bill proposes that the President be empowered to constitute a Board of five members, (civilians,) and that the Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, the Chief of the Coast Survey, and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, be *ex-officio* members of the Board—making eight members in all. The duties of the Board are to be performed under the direction of the Secretary of War. The Board is to prescribe and designate the limits of the harbors of the United States, to recommend measures for the preservation of the same, and to pass upon all complaints as to encroachments thereon. Whenever it shall decide any proposed work, or one in process of construction, to be an encroachment on any harbor, the said work shall thereupon be stopped, and no continuance of the same shall be attempted except after the consent of Congress shall have been obtained. Maps of the harbors are to be made in duplicate, and filed, one in the office of the War Department and the other in the office of the Collector of Customs of the district in which the harbor is situated.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee, when

Mr. A. F. HIGGINS said he was not interested in the New-Jersey Central Railroad, but that friends of his had an interest in the success of the improvements proposed to be made on the New-Jersey shore. The NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday had a lengthy article taking the same view as was now advocated by the Committee. He contended that the allegations embraced therein were not true. He was prepared to show that New-Jersey contemplated no such injury to the harbor of New-York as was anticipated by that article and by the report of the Committee. The projectors of the improvement had no idea of docking out even as far as General NEWTON said they might do with safety. He moved that the time given the Committee in which to report be extended, and that meanwhile they confer with the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company and ascertain what that corporation really intend to do.

The President (Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE in the chair) said that for thirty years he was connected with the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, though he was not interested in it now. He thought the Chamber was likely to do an injustice to that corporation by adopting the report of the Committee. The improvement, as originally contemplated, would benefit rather than injure the harbor of New-York; he did not know whether or not there had been an alteration in the plans. He opposed the sweeping denunciation of that corporation. He opposed, also, the putting into the hands of a Board the unlimited power contemplated in this bill. One man had taken upon himself to say what is and what is not an encroachment on the harbor of New-York, and was determined to prevent any improvement that did not coincide with his views of right; and to this, too, he was opposed. He favored the extension of time, as moved by Mr. HIGGINS.

Mr. BUCK disclaimed any intention on the part of the Committee to denounce any particular corporation. All the Committee desired was the passage of a law designed to preserve our harbors everywhere. If, as had been just alleged, the New-Jersey Central Railroad made no encroachment, this bill would not affect their improvement.

THE TIMES' VIEWS CORRECT.

Mr. F. A. CONCKLING said the allegations of the Committee and of the TIMES were all true. He looked with alarm on the encroachments that New-Jersey had gradually been making. Now, when he learned that, in addition to the 1,280 acres proposed to be taken out of the harbor, there were to be in addition piers 200 feet wide, he was amazed. He believed the construction of such a work would injure the navigation of the North River as far as tide water extended, and that was up to Albany. He believed the action of New-Jersey to be in violation of the chartered rights of New-York, and should be met promptly. It was no new thing for fine harbors to be totally destroyed in consequence of the gradual extending of encroachments like the one under consideration. Ancient and modern history alike testify to this fact. If this one be allowed, the precedent will be set for more and greater ones, and the commerce of the whole country will be injured correspondingly. He earnestly urged the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Mr. A. A. LOW said no Committee, if it sat a month, could give us all the particulars of the damage to the harbor likely to ensue from encroachments of the character alluded to. The proposed Board would be an impartial one, and would do justice to all parties. Experts have already given their opinions on this question, and he hoped, therefore, no more time would be consumed in discussing this matter in Committee, but that the Chamber would adopt the report.

Captain AMBROSE SNOW and Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY favored the indorsement of the proposed bill in brief addresses. The vote to refer back to the Committee was lost, and the report was then adopted.

ADDRESS BY AN M. P.

Hon. DAVID CHADWICK, M. P. for Macclesfield, England, then addressed the Chamber, by invitation, urging the appointment of a committee to approve the cultivation of cocoons in California, which he said had every natural advantage for becoming the best silk producing country in the world. He subsequently, by invitation, gave the reasons why English capitalists were afraid to invest in American railroad securities as largely as heretofore. The principal of these was because of the concurrent jurisdiction of Judges in this and other States, whereby injunctions and counter injunctions were being almost constantly issued.

After tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. CHADWICK the Chamber adjourned.

Caring for the Fallen.

The managers of "The Home," No. 90 West Fourth-street, gave a reception yesterday to those interested in the institution, the design of which was to bring this really worthy charity more prominently before the public. Since its establishment, in 1865, much good has been accomplished, and the need of funds to extend its operations is severely felt. The difficulties in reaching the class to be benefited are many, but, having been in a great measure overcome by those in charge of the work, they feel every encouragement to persevere in their efforts for good. Rev. A. C. ROE, No. 26 Bible House, is the Secretary of "The Home."

The Brooklyn Election Frauds—All the Cases of Parties Indicted Moved to the Oyer and Terminer.

Yesterday having been the day appointed for the trial of a number of persons indicted for the charges of fraud at the recent elections in the Court of Sessions, before Judge TROY, the first development of the day was that all the cases except nine had been moved up to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which Judge PRATT had been busy throughout Wednesday afternoon in the taking of bonds for the appearance of the parties in Court. Mr. BRITTON, for the defence, moved that the remainder of the cases be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In opening the Court business, Judge TROY asked Mr. MORRIS if he had any business to bring before the Court?

The District-Attorney replied that he was ready to commence the trial of the cases set down for arraignment, and to that end had summoned some witnesses, but he understood that counsel for the defence had a motion to make in the matter. After some debate, the necessary order was made transferring the cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. There is an opinion very generally expressed that this is virtually the end of the election fraud prosecutions.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

Number of Failures in 1869—The Disasters Fewer than Anticipated.

The mercantile agency of DUN, BARLOW & CO. has issued its annual circular of the failures of the year just past, and gives, on the whole, an encouraging view of the commercial situation. The failures, it will be noticed, have been considerably in excess of those of the preceding twelvemonth, but in view of the many causes of derangement which were expected to culminate during the year, the extent of these disasters has been much less than might have been anticipated. One very interesting feature of this report is the evidence which it gives of returning prosperity in the South, the number and extent of the failures in that section of the country having been much less than in 1868, while the amount of business transacted has greatly increased. In the North the returns have generally been small in proportion to the outlay of capital; and in many cases where there has not been absolute failure in business, there have been hardly any profits.

The following table shows the figures of the last two years in juxtaposition:

States.	1868. No. of Failures.	1868. A'mt of Liabilities.	1869. No. of Failures.	1869. Am't of Liabilities.
Alabama	33	[illegible]	16	109,000
Arkansas	11	270,000	7	52,000
California	..	......	4	592,000
Colorado	7	118,000	..	......
Connecticut	48	1,094,000	61	1,048,000
Delaware	13	98,000	13	251,000
District of Columbia	7	77,000	4	106,000
Florida	5	86,000	..	......
Georgia	78	820,000	30	577,000
Illinois	131	1,823,000	175	4,276,000
Indiana	71	750,000	60	1,017,000
Iowa	54	508,000	62	694,000
Kansas	16	176,000	16	177,000
Kentucky	58	973,000	66	1,408,000
Louisiana	26	1,102,000	17	401,000
Maine	75	604,000	52	842,000
Maryland	46	894,000	37	[illegible]
Massachusetts	175	4,941,000	258	8,184,000
Michigan	50	658,000	148	2,204,000
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	507,000
Mississippi	29	421,000	11	262,000
Missouri	69	776,000	65	1,985,000
Montana	3	21,000	..	......
Nebraska	13	190,000	15	199,000
New-Hampshire	35	252,000	37	717,900
New-Jersey	48	512,000	66	1,082,000
New-York (except New-York City)	226	2,410,000	303	7,135,000
North Carolina	57	377,000	53	[illegible]
Ohio	209	4,084,000	221	4,053,000
Pennsylvania	287	2,854,000	306	7,814,000
Rhode Island	13	409,000	18	549,000
South Carolina	25	521,000	19	290,000
Tennessee	43	1,338,000	15	276,000
Territories	..	......	11	319,000
Texas	24	465,000	12	730,000
Vermont	21	167,000	37	313,000
Virginia	91	856,000	59	1,406,000
Wisconsin	35	478,000	61	1,047,000
Total	2,191	$32,110,000	2,381	$53,684,000
New-York City and Brooklyn	417	31,664,000	418	21,370,000
Grand Total	2,608	$63,774,000	2,799	$75,054,000

Not only is there no cause of discouragement, when we compare the results of these two years, but, if we glance back over the prosperous years before the war, we shall find additional reason to congratulate ourselves that the disastrous consequences predicted to result from the financial derangements of the subsequent period, have been so far averted, or, at all events, graciously distributed over an extended period, which will render their effects comparatively light.

The following statement exhibits the extent of commercial failures in the Northern States, and, so far as it can be ascertained, in the whole country, since the year 1857:

Date.	In Northern States only. No.	Liabilities.	In all the States. No.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	3,113	72,608,747	4,225	95,749,000
1859	2,959	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000
1860	2,733	61,779,000	3,676	79,807,000
1861	5,935	178,632,000	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000	....	....
1863	495	7,899,000	....	....
1864	520	8,579,000	....	....
1865	530	17,625,000	....	....
1866	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,197	57,275,000	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,411	53,346,000	2,799	75,054,000

The amount of liabilities, it will be seen, is much less for 1869 than for several of the ante-war years, while the number of persons engaged in the internal commerce of the country is much greater now than at that time. The reports of 430,000 traders, manufacturers, bankers and master mechanics show that the proportion of failures among them during the past year has not been much more than one in a hundred, and the amount of unpaid obligations of those who have failed has been far less, in proportion to the capital employed in business, than in any ante-war year subsequent to 1850.

With regard to the effects of the war upon the business of the country, it may be noted that while the years 1857 and 1861, following upon periods of great prosperity, were themselves characterized by unusual commercial calamities, in 1864 and 1865, when the country was just emerging from the great struggle, failures were few and losses insignificant, and in no year since has there been anything like a panic or a wide-spread disaster.

THE GUNBOATS STILL IN PORT.

Singular Maneuvre—They Start Down the Bay, and then Return to their Anchorage—The Reason Assigned for the Movement.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. DELAMATER, MULFORD and REYNOLDS, accompanied by Captain ARRAGON, Messrs. PEZZANT and ABASCAL, of the Spanish Naval Commission, left the foot of West Thirteenth-street, in the steamer *F. D. Schultz*, and went down to Staten Island to witness the departure of the Spanish gunboats, and to accompany them outside of Sandy Hook. The signal for sailing was made at 9 o'clock by the *Isabel Catolica*, and immediately all the vessels got under way. They left their anchorage by 10 o'clock, and boat No. 22, division leader, under the guidance of Pilot DUSCHAUN, led the van, followed by the rest of the flotilla and the *Isabel*, which brought up the rear. The vessels steamed slowly down the Narrows, and were abreast of Fort Diamond, when No. 22, already far ahead, was seen to turn and move back towards the fleet. Signals were observed flying from her masthead, which, on examination, proved the pilot's order to return to the harbor. DUSCHAUN afterwards assigned as his reason for this order that the barometer indicated the approach of bad weather, and the appearance of things off shore portended a heavy storm. Accordingly the war steamer and her convoy returned to Staten Island, and dropped their anchors in the same spot they have so long occupied. Now their departure depends entirely on the weather. They may possibly go to sea early this morning, or if there should be a storm, will remain in New-York until it blows over.

The firemen and cooks on board of the craft have received their duebills, which in many instances were cashed yesterday, so that it is not at all improbable that a few of the men will try to desert during the time the fleet is weather bound in our port. The Spanish officers were warned of this danger by Mr. MULFORD, who recommended them to anchor their vessels in the Horse Shoe, out of communication with the shore. But he was not heeded, and the chances are that the Spaniards may find it necessary to ship a new crew before they get away from New-York.

The report that Mr. DELAMATER had detained the flotilla because he had not received payment for the completion of the contract, he says, is entirely without foundation. Nor, if the Spaniards say truly, was it occasioned by the rumor of the appearance of a Cuban privateer off the coast. It is believed that the vessel seen off the Charleston bar was the *Anne*. The Spaniards say they do not fear her, and she will probably get out of American waters as fast as possible for fear of being captured by the United States war steamer *Frolic*, now in search of her.

Loss of a Steamtug and Four Lives off Gay Head, Mass.

The steamtug *Moris*, in the employ of the Government, which left this port on Friday last as tender to the monitor *Miantonomah*, was wrecked at sea about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning off Gay Head, Mass., and four lives were lost.

It has been the practice of the naval authorities, on sending to sea vessels of the dimensions and unwieldy character of the *Miantonomah*, to dispatch with her a tug for the purpose of towing in case the machinery should break from any cause, or to afford means of relief to the crew of the monitor should a very serious accident occur.

The tug *Moris* was under command of a subordinate officer of the *Miantonomah*, and, steaming rather more rapidly than the monitor, kept a short distance ahead during the entire trip. She was proceeding on her course on Tuesday morning, acting as a sort of pilot to the monitor, when her steam pipe burst and her machinery was, of course, instantly stopped. All hands were summoned, and the fact of the accident

immediately communicated to the Nantucket, but before the headway of that vessel could be reversed, the bow crushed her towards, plunging into the Marie, cutting her to the water's edge, and causing her to sink in about ten minutes.

The officers and crew, with the exception of four firemen, were saved by the boats of the steamer. The firemen who were lost were understood to have been asleep in their berths at the time of the collision. The Manhattan was on her way to Portland, Me., to pay the proper honors to the memory of the late GEO. PEABODY, whose remains are expected shortly to arrive at that port.

STREET CLEANING.

Estimated Cost of the Work—What Was Done by the Board of Health with $3,547 54.

The demand made by JOHN L. BROWN, manager of the street cleaning contract, for an increase in the compensation for cleaning the streets to $1,000,000 per annum, was based upon the assertion that the present price of $400,000 is not sufficient to keep the streets in a clean condition. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain any reliable and full data upon which to estimate the cost of cleaning the streets, but an essentially correct idea may be formed from a report made by Sanitary Superintendent HAMMAN of his street cleaning operations of last Summer, pursuant to an order of the Board of Health. The material portion of this report reads as follows:

The total length of streets cleaned at the expense of the Board, and paid for out of the special fund, averaged between forty-five and forty-eight miles per week. This work comprised the removal of the dirt only from such streets as the Board authorized me to have so cleaned, and in all other streets the dirt was hoed and swept into heaps, the gutters were cleaned and swept, and, until the scarcity of water supply forbade in September, the hydrants and hose were freely employed to wash out all filthy gutters. It will be observed that about one-fifth portion of the streets between the Battery and the Central Park were thus cleaned and disinfected by the Board of Health every week during the two and a half months here mentioned. The Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards received more of this cleaning than other wards, principally in the streets traversed by horse-railroad cars. The quantity of materials used in disinfecting streets amounted to 2,606 gallons of heavy oil of coal tar, 261 casks of quick lime, 1,825 pounds chloride of lime. * * * The total cost of the work and materials foots up as follows, the accounts having been made up with much care by Mr. HORTON, Cashier in the Sanitary Superintendent's office: Labor (may roll), $2,819 39; disinfectants, 203 30; utensils and repairs, 295 70; horse and stable expenses, 219 75; making an aggregate of $3,547 54.

It will be seen from these figures that a comparatively very trifling amount of which one-fourth was expended for disinfectants, served to keep one-fifth of the entire street surface of the City south of Fifty-ninth-street in a condition of cleanliness favorable to the public health. Some of the dirt certainly was not removed, but the use of the disinfectants would have been more than sufficient for that purpose. Therefore the contractor could have kept 40 miles of streets clean for two and a half months for that amount, and at the same rate the entire City could be kept in the same condition for about $800,000 per annum. This amount would not of course permit of daily cleanings, but it would pay for all the attention the streets have had in the past or are likely to get in the future.

The Medical College for Women and the Late Dr. Lozier.

At a meeting of the students of the New-York Medical College for Women, last Tuesday, at which P. J. B. WAITE was Chairman, and MIRA Y. HOWARD Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. CHARLOTTE D. LOZIER. That by this dispensation of Him who ordereth all things this College has lost its President and Consulting Professor, the medical profession a promising and talented member, the cause of women a prominent and representative advocate, and we ourselves a sincere and valued personal friend and instructor. That during our association, first as students and afterwards as students, the gentleness of her manner, the purity of her character, and the ability and untiring energy with and with which she has devoted herself to the welfare of the College, has gained for her our profound respect and warmest personal regard. That although she has been called away in the bloom of youth, and before she could see the opening of her professional career, her life has been one of eminent usefulness, devoid of ostentation, and above all, matured by the constant exercise of those traits of Christian character, faith, hope and charity. The memory of her exemplary life shall be cherished by us as a sacred legacy.

That these resolutions be published in the City papers, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the Deceased.

The Wilkes Libel Suit—One of the Accused Held to Bail to Answer.

In accordance with Justice DOWLING's message, Mr. SANDERS D. BRUCE, the senior partner in the firm of BRUCE & STIMSON, publishers of the sporting newspaper known as the *Turf, Field and Farm*, appeared before that Magistrate to answer a charge of libel preferred against him and his partner by CHAS. J. POSNER, in the name of GEORGE WILKES, the well-known editor. Counsel for Mr. BRUCE stated that inasmuch as Mr. STIMSON was out of town on a visit to Iowa, he could not appear, but would, no doubt, do so on his return. As regarded Mr. BRUCE, he intended to waive all rights to an examination, preferring to give bail and await the action of the Grand Jury. The Magistrate accordingly fixed the bail at $1,000, which was promptly furnished by Mr. OTTO M. CUTLER, of No. 141 Lexington-avenue. The papers will be forwarded to the Grand Jury for indictment action. In his formal examination, Mr. BRUCE said his age was 44 years, that he is a native of Kentucky, and resides at No. 426 East Fifty-seventh-street.

Singular Shooting Affair.

Yesterday afternoon MARK COHEN, a German, residing at No. 96 Oliver-street, was in the act of entering his house, when a boy in a vacant lot across the street deliberately pointed a pistol at him, discharged the weapon, the bullet from which entered the right breast of COHEN, who fell to the street, the boy at the same moment running away, escaped before he could be identified. COHEN was taken in charge by the Police, and a surgeon being sent for, the bullet was extracted. The wound was found to be of such a serious character that the injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He knowledge has yet been obtained of the boy or the motive that induced him to inflict the wound, but it is presumed his act was more the result of carelessness than of malice.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following new buildings have been proposed since Jan. 1, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Seventy-first-street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 20x55, three stories, basement and cellar; J. W. COMBS, Jr., owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 400 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 22.10x52, four stories, basement and cellar; HUGH O'NEILL, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 17x59, three stories and basement; SAMUEL LYNCH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 60 feet west of Third-avenue, 20x45, four stories; A. KENNEDY & SON, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 18x46, three stories and basement; EDWARD B. STEAD, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, east of First-avenue, 18.8x40; three stories; JAMES A. SUTHAN, owner.

One first-class store, No. 76 Church-street, 18x60; four stories; SCHERTZER & LEVY, owners.

One tenement house, east side of First-avenue, 102.2 feet north of Sixty-third-street, 25x60; four stories and cellar; J. C. DORIS, owner.

One tenement house, No. 55 Allen-street, 25x61; five stories; F. HURLIN and HENRY UTHAPP, owners.

One tenement house, No. 249 West Eighteenth-street, 25x61, five stories; WM. MULRY, owner.

One tenement house, No. 63 Henry-street, (rear,) four stories; FRANCIS MURAS, owner.

One tenement house, No. 127 East Broadway, 24.9x61, four stories; LYLE REID, owner.

One tenement house, No. 252 West Forty-eighth-street, (rear,) 25x46, four stories and cellar; MICHAEL HOGAN, owner.

One per-manent house, east side of Avenue C, near the end Lombard-street, 25x61, five stories; GEORGE F. CARMANY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 225 feet west of Third-avenue, 20x45, two stories and basement; WM. LEWERSON, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Twenty-sixth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20x45, four stories; J. N. & E. ANDREWS, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, Nos. 119 and 121 Suffolk-street, 18x60, five stories; CHARLES A. GOELZER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Second-avenue, east of Second-avenue, 25x57, four stories; FREDERICK SCHMIDT, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Eighty-seventh-street, 22x60, three stories; WESLEY WEST, owner.

One tenement house, west side of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet south of Twenty-first-street, 25x50, five stories; W. JONES, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 240 feet west of Third-avenue, 18x46, two stories; THOMAS BRADY, owner.

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Ninety-second-street, 100 feet south of Avenue A, 20x45, four stories; JOHN WALKER and SAMUEL SADLOW, owners.

Two tenement houses, south side of Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, 50x100, five stories; WESLEY H. MUHLENS, owner.

Five tenement houses, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories and cellar; JOHN DOWDING, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number	41	First-class dwellings	22
Brown-stone fronts	10	Second-class dwellings	1
Brick fronts	20	Tenement houses	14
Miscellaneous	11	Stores, &c.	18

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 7 comprises the following numbers: 11, 12, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 22, 24.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J. and Barnard and Brady, JJ.

Postponed Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
21—	Marx vs. Rothman.	60—	Harrison vs. Peck.
32—	Cochran vs. Dinsmore.	64—	Cuff vs. Borland.
33—	Goddard vs. Mallory.	67—	Wolff vs. Strong.
38—	Hall vs. Hennessy.	68—	Webb vs. Skinner.
39—	Hasbrouck vs. Jones.	69—	Werthei vs. McKenzie.
42—	Benedict vs. Wolff.	70—	Wright vs. Rowland.
43—	Stewart vs. Drake.	74—	Buckingham vs. Ely.
45—	Gordon vs. Grierley.		
47—	Pike vs. Gwynne.	78—	Williams vs. Sargent.
54—	Windsor vs. Duncan.	79—	Woodruff vs. Valentine.
55—	Hiestand vs. Ogle.		
56—	The People, &c., vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.	80—	Kirkham vs. Tuttle.
		81—	McKee vs. Burrell.
57—	Whitbrour vs. Bassford.	82—	Webb vs. Skinner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 11 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
22—	Weston vs. Wilson.	122—	Erie Railway Co. vs. Howland.
23—	Burrell vs. Pendleton.	123—	Erie Railway Co. vs. Sawyer.
24—	Harris vs. Guthrie.	124—	Chapin vs. Pennsylvania Railway Co.
25—	Mooney vs. Grand Lodge of North America vs. Pentonger.		
31—	Mooney vs. British Commercial Life Insurance Co.	126—	Allen vs. Cook.
		127—	Allen vs. Lewis.
46—	Woodruff vs. Connolly.	168—	Short vs. Collins.
70—	Hunneding vs. Cohen.	169—	Jones vs. Wade.
71—	Wormser vs. Cohen.	171—	Colton vs. Simmons.
72—	Schneider vs. Cohen.	172—	Stanton vs. Wood.
73—	Co. vs. Woodworth.	173—	Smith vs. Small.
100—	Cheney vs. Dunham.	174—	Dugan vs. Hannan.
104—	Perry vs. Von Nordenflycht.	175—	White vs. Thomas.
		176—	Shaw vs. Martin.
110—	Hall vs. Van Winkle.	212—	O'Donnell vs. Martin.
115—	Rodgers vs. Gerow.	216—	Wood vs. Palmer.
121—	Mosely vs. Nichols.	220—	Mutual Coal Gas Co. vs. Rutherford.
		221—	Viele vs. Nichols.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Ballard, J.

1—The People vs. Matthew Bedell; obtaining goods by false pretences.

2—The People vs. Thomas Radcliff; grand larceny.

3—The People vs. George Newcombe; grand larceny.

4—The People vs. Charles Olsen; larceny from the person.

5—The People vs. Annie Miller and Dora Mayer; grand larceny.

6—The People vs. John O'Neil; grand larceny.

7—The People vs. James Vernon; larceny.

8—The People vs. Peter Trowbridge, Edward Trowbridge and James Hoyt; grand larceny.

9—The People vs. Thomas Murphy; assault and battery.

10—The People vs. George Hawkenhorst; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Curtis vs. Orr; Junggerman vs. Taubel; De Movie vs. Poole; Genkins vs. Gunther; Brunan vs. Michel; Mann vs. Commager.

Barkley vs. Walters; motion granted on terms.

Hall vs. Hennessy; motion granted on terms.

Berry vs. Burrus; not common with Clerk of Special Term.

By Judge Jones.

Bonner vs. Dunbar; case filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schenck vs. Stablecker; the witness must appear and be examined.

McKinney vs. McDonough; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

CAUSES ARGUED AND DECIDED.

Williams vs. McKinnis; judgment affirmed by default.

Murphy vs. Chester; judgment affirmed by default.

Bleecker vs. Sutton; judgment reversed.

Rosefield vs. Gaskin; judgment reversed.

Ireland vs. Hitchcock; judgment affirmed.

Niles vs. Graves; judgment affirmed.

Meyers vs. Maire; judgment reversed.

Mulvey vs. Pennoyer; judgment reversed.

MOTIONS—Motion for judgment on verdict, Judge Daly has been elected Chief Justice by his associates on the Bench.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Barnard.

Matthew J. Fassitt vs. George A. De Lynes; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Levy et al. to vacate assessment for Eighth-avenue pavement; motion denied.

Margaret King vs. Louis King; receiver appointed.

Adolphe L. Hinsford vs. George N. Hinsford; report of referee confirmed; and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Thomas B. Gunning vs. William G. Oliver; James Kane vs. William H. Andrews; cases settled.

M. A. Goodman vs. Joseph Manning, Jr.; motion granted.

By Judge Gardon.

Mary E. Gowan vs. John Gowan; default opened upon payment of costs, to be fixed in the judgment, defendant to answer within ten days; alimony to be paid to plaintiff at the rate of $20 per week from this date, pending the litigation, and a counsel fee of $100 to be paid.

Graham vs. Whitney, in the matter of the petition of Elizabeth C. Hay, and Dempsey vs. Watson; motion granted.

Jackson vs. The Narragansett Steamship Company; motion denied.

Wagner vs. Wagner; pleadings wanted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ORDER.

Warren Leland vs. Daniel C. Woodruff and the Mind by Danielle—Bond withdrawn at A. G. Reed and proof of service of notice. Order that plaintiff file report herein, and enter judgment within thirty days, giving notice thereof and permitting defendants to file copy of report and enter judgment in pursuance thereof.

Mary C. Andrews vs. Joseph W. Swift and two more cases.—Bond consent in each case. Orders substitute bond in each case A. T. Fuller instead of Bayne Brothers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

JURY TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Alexander Passoz vs. Charles S. Newell.—This action was brought by plaintiff in a civil Court to recover a debt. At the opening of case the defendant's counsel demanded a jury of twelve men, assuming it to be a legal jury. Subsequently, in a similar case appealed to the General Term of this Court, it was decided that the Court, at the request, a jury in a civil District Court. The Legislature subsequently gave a jury of twelve men by paying an additional fee. Counsel in this case was held before the passage of the act, and judgment rendered against the defendant. Defendant now claims that the verdict and judgment were illegal, the Court at that time not having the right to submit cases to a jury of twelve men.

The Court held that by submitting to a trial by a twelve man jury without objection the defendant waived the illegality. Judgment affirmed.

David McAdam for plaintiff; D. D. Ferry for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Bixby.

PERSONATING POLICEMEN.

In this Court, yesterday, testimony was taken in the case of Dennis Shea and Thomas Murray, charged with personating Police detectives, for the purpose of extorting money from an abandoned woman named Adelle King. The latter claimed that she was accosted by the prisoners in Houston-street; that she was intercepted by the defendants while passing through Mulberry-street, at a late hour on Wednesday evening last; and that Shea brought her by the shoulder and ordered her to take her to Police Headquarters. Her evidence was subsequently corroborated by Jennie May. Officer Twiford, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that he attempted to arrest the defendants on the charge of personating officers, but they knocked him down. The case was subsequently adjourned for the purpose of procuring additional evidence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The proceedings in this Court yesterday included two cases of special interest. There were two others, one of which resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A FRIENDLY SURPRISE BY A POLICE CAPTAIN.

A Frenchman (that named James W. Hays, alias Jacob Cornelius), aged 19 years, was arraigned on a charge of robbing A. Gold watch from the vest pocket of Captain John T. Allcock, of the Eleventh Precinct Police. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.

STEALING A POLICEMAN'S OVERCOAT.

Catherine McKenna pleaded guilty of stealing a portmanteau containing a coat, valued at $40, belonging to Wm. H. Dike, of the Thirteenth Police Station. According to the evidence, the portmanteau was taken from the Station House. The accused was discharged, sentence being suspended during good behavior.

A PLACKARD OFFENDER.

Christian Sauter was convicted by force of stealing a watch worth $60, the property of Julius Barten, of Ninth-avenue, on the night of Nov. 27 last. The prisoner, on being arrested, had in his possession a placard, which was taken by Mr. Barten. He was sentenced to be taken from the Tombs and placed in the State Prison for two years.

SENTENCED FOR STABBING.

Patrick Kelly and Fred Lang, convicted on an indictment charging them with a desperate, felonious assault upon Lewis Brannan, have this complainant so badly cut that the surgeon declared a severe wound, if not fatal, was given with a knife. Lang, on after action which had taken place, was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

ACTION TO RECOVER $12,000 FROM EX-COLLECTOR HENRY C. SOWER.

Andrew J. Philipps vs. Henry C. Sower.—The defendant in this suit some time ago held the position of Collector in the Third Internal Revenue District, and plaintiff was hired by him to transport distilled spirits that said oil. Plaintiff alleges that he was unprepared at a very low and unremunerative salary, and that it was necessary that he should be compensated for his services. The Internal Revenue Office in the Treasury of Distilled Spirits and Coal Oil, in said Treasury, he received fully perform the duties required of him. The Tax Collector in the office of Internal Revenue he would have been glad to keep; he therefore applied to the defendant for his commission, and continued to ask him for it from time to time. Plaintiff further alleges that defendant received the commission from the Secretary of the Treasury, yet or

shared the lot of Polly. He has answered the bill, denying that he ever had any such agreement with Polly, or that he ever had any money belonging to her. Further, which he has always supposed Polly was his wife, and that he was the husband of the defendant. Polly testified that she was married to the defendant in 1864

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
WILD OATS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Louisa Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Davidge, and Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE and PLUTO. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery near Canal-st.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM, COBBLER and TAILOR, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Address, H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The second public congregation of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday, when each of the fathers delivered to the Pope his "profession of faith," after the formula of PIUS IV.... The bullion in the Bank of England fell off £100,000 during the week, and that in the Bank of France 31,800,000f.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* received over eleven hundred words of Mrs. STOWE'S "vindication," by cable, which were published on Tuesday evening in that journal.... A Marseilles dispatch says Mr. LORILLARD has blown up the wreck of his yacht *Meteor* on the coast of Tunis.... The Parliamentary election in Longford, Ireland, was marked by at least one conflict between the Fenian friends of MARTIN and the adherents of the opposing candidate. The troops were called out and the Fenians were fired on. Several were wounded but none killed.... The successor of Baron HAUSSMANN as Prefect of the Seine, in Paris, is M. HENRI CHEVREAU. The removal of HAUSSMANN is regarded as an indication of the strength of the new Ministry, as the Emperor had made a special effort to retain him.... Permission to sell the *Rappel* in the streets has been granted.... The Ministerial crisis in Spain continues.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several bills were introduced relating to the Courts of this City, and then, pursuant to the concurrent resolution, that body adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

In the Assembly the report of the Banking Department was received. Bills were introduced to repeal the Utica Police act, and to regulate freight charges on railroads. The House at an early hour adjourned to Tuesday next.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch contains reports of movements among the insurgents to burn the cane fields. One body was moving towards Canto Abajo, and several others numbering from 300 to 400 each, were moving to the Cinco Villas District. The reported surrender of 1,500 insurgents has not been authentically confirmed. The woods near Puerto Principe have been cut away to deprive attacking parties of insurgents of their cover. MANUEL ALMAGUER, an insurgent leader, is reported killed. A Washington dispatch says the Spanish Minister has notified the State Department of the presence of the steamer *Annie*, a Cuban privateer, with some of the crew of the *Hornet* on board, in Charleston harbor. The suspected steamer will be examined by the United States Marshal.

The bodies of LEONARD CROCKER and his hired man, HENRY WEBB, were found yesterday on Mr. CROCKER'S premises near Buffalo, where they had been washed by the waves that swept over the turnpike over which Mr. CROCKER drove on returning from church in Buffalo on Sunday night.

The Maryland Legislature has completed the organization of both branches, and the Governor's Message was sent in yesterday afternoon.

Dr. C. S. MANCHESTER, who recently in St. Louis, Mo., attempted to perform a miracle upon a dead body, was arrested there yesterday, with his wife, accused of kidnapping a little girl from Weston, Mass.

The clerks in the Congressional Printer's office in Washington have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for the increased compensation of twenty per cent. of their salaries, which they conceive to be due them under the act of Congress giving officers of the Senate that increase. The matter is referred to the First Comptroller.

The call for the sixth annual session of the State Workingmen's Assembly has been issued, the meetings to be held at Ironmoulders' Hall, Albany. The Conspiracy law, the State Prison contract system, and the Eight-hour law will be the prominent subjects of discussion.

The Hudson, at Coxsackie, is filled with ice.

A meeting of the Canadian Privy Council was held at Ottawa yesterday, when the Red River trouble was under discussion. It is understood to be decided to await the result of the mission, Rev. VICAR THIBAULT and Colonel DE SALABERRY. The claims of the insurgents will be considered, in whatever settlement is made, but if no understanding is reached, active measures may be resorted to in the Spring, in conjunction with the British Government and Hudson Bay Company.

Governor MCCLURG, of Missouri, sent his Message to the Legislature yesterday. The State debt in 1869 amounted to $2,000,000.

A court martial is to assemble at Annapolis on the 11th inst., composed of Captain NAPOLEON B. HARRISON, president; Lieutenant-Commander SELAS CASEY, GEO. W. HAYWARD, H. F. PICKNEY, and Lieutenant THOMAS F. NELSON, members, and JOHN W. BELL, Judge-Advocate, for the trial of thirty or forty cases of violation of the rules of the Naval Academy, on the part of midshipmen of the first and second classes.

LOCAL.

The Postal Committee of the House of Representatives say that they are satisfied that the recent investigation by the Committee as to the manner of the contracts making for the material for the New-York and Boston Post Office buildings was entirely unnecessary, and ought never to have been made, and was undoubtedly instigated by disappointed contractors and lobbyists. The amount agreed upon by the Committee on Appropriations for continuing the work upon the New-York Post Office building is $1,000,000.

The newly-elected Republican General Committee met, last evening, at headquarters, Twenty-second-street and Broadway, but failed to organize. There is a split in the party, which will be healed, if possible, on Wednesday evening next.

In reply to an application of dealers in leaf tobacco to be allowed to purchase the waste and sweepings of cigar manufacturers, in bulk, without taxation, Commissioner DELANO refuses, and insists on the payment of the tax of sixteen cents per pound before such tobacco can be again put on the market.

The National Workingwomen's Association adopted resolutions in memory of the late Mrs. Dr. LOZIER, last evening.

A case of interest, in which ELIZABETH R. BOWNE is plaintiff, and HARMANUS B. DURYEA and others are defendants, was before the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, and the argument will be continued to-day. The plaintiff charges that by means of false representations and other fraudulent acts, she has been deprived of a large portion of her estate, and she claims judgment for at least a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mr. SANDERS D. BRUCE gave bail yesterday before Justice DOWLING, to answer a charge of libeling Mr. GEO. WILKES in the *Turf, Field & Farm*.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, a pickpocket named JAS. W. HAYS *alias* Jas. Campbell was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of $100, for stealing a watch from Police Captain DICKSON. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTS was sentenced to State Prison for two years, for fraudulently pawning a watch belonging to one JULIUS BAHTUS; and JAMES KELLY was sentenced to State Prison for the same term for making an assault on LEWIS BRAWSON, a saloon keeper, with a knife.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds—A New Subterfuge.

The Brooklyn Ring begin to develop the tactics by which they propose to defeat the effort of District-Attorney MORRIS to bring on the trial of the persons indicted for complicity in the recent election frauds. Twice the District-Attorney has been ready for trial, and twice the counsel for the defence have requested delay—the last time promising distinctly in open Court that they would proceed before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions, on the 6th inst. But on the 5th inst. they went before Judge PRATT, without notice to the District-Attorney, and procured *ex parte* orders removing the causes from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The object of this movement will not be misunderstood by the public. It demonstrates that the Ring are afraid to meet the District-Attorney in open Court. They fear a judicial investigation conducted where every fact must be established by witnesses compelled to testify under oath, and in the presence of the people. And they especially fear its effect at this time upon legislation at Albany. They will labor to prevent any exposure at any time; but if exposure must come, they prefer that it should come in March or April rather than in January.

This removal of the causes from the Court of Sessions is little less than a confession of guilt. The crime for which the defendants are indicted is a misdemeanor, an offence seldom or never tried in the Oyer and Terminer. Indictments for offences of this grade, when found by Grand Juries in the Oyer and Terminer, are always transmitted to the Sessions for trial. Why is the practice reversed in this instance? The question admits of but a single answer. The Ring desire delay and to prevent exposure. The time and manner of the removal leave no doubt on this question. Had the defendants desired an early trial in the Oyer and Terminer, they had ample time to have removed the cases so as to have made them all returnable at the present term, which commenced on Monday last; but instead of this, they waited until the day before the trials were to proceed in the Sessions, and then they procure an *ex parte* order from Judge PRATT, removing the cases and making them all returnable at the March term.

We must confess our surprise at the action of Judge PRATT in the matter. This removal was not a matter of right; at most it was a question addressed to the sound discretion of the Court—a discretion which, we will venture to say, has never before been exercised to remove a mere misdemeanor from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, except in cases where the Judge was disqualified from sitting. The only reason assigned for the removal is that difficult questions of law are likely to arise in the case. But this, if true, is no reason at all. Difficult questions of law are likely to arise in every case that comes up for trial. Every lawyer knows that the most difficult questions of law often arise in cases of the least importance. Besides, Judge TROY is a good lawyer, more conversant, perhaps, with criminal law than any Judge who will preside in the Oyer and Terminer of Kings County on the trial of these cases, provided the Ring can have their selection of a Judge. Every one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, including Judge PRATT, has recently petitioned the Legislature to give to Judge TROY'S Court jurisdiction in capital cases. He is, therefore, in the opinion of Judge PRATT, competent to determine the most difficult questions of law which may arise in any criminal case, except in trials for frauds upon the ballot box.

District-Attorney MORRIS should not permit himself to be baffled in this way. It is entirely competent for him to move that these cases be sent back to the Sessions. Let him make such a motion and argue it in open Court, and let us see by what sort of reasoning this extraordinary action can be justified. Let him strip off the mask and expose the object and purpose of this delay. Let him give to the people the full history of these frauds, and tell us who among the Democratic leaders were engaged in them. The people want light on this question, and if the Brooklyn Courts are determined to suppress investigation and shield the perpetrators of this stupendous crime against the freedom of elections, the sooner we know it the better.

Resumption Before Funding.

"Is there anything difficult to understand in this?" shrieks the *Tribune*:

> "We know just one way to induce the holder of a six per cent. Bond to exchange it for one bearing a lower rate of interest, and that is, by finding some one else who will take the new Bond and pay cash for it if he does not."

That is what we have always said, and what the *Tribune* has scolded us for saying. There can be no funding this side of resumption save by the operation of some Government screw. Senator SHERMAN once advocated a rough kind of compulsion. "Surrender your bond, or accept depreciated currency in payment," was his maxim. The compulsory process recommended by the *Tribune* is the process suggested by the TIMES. It was heterodox then in our neighbor's eyes; of course it is quite orthodox now.

But the alternative,—coin or a bond bearing a lower rate of interest,—cannot be presented until specie payments shall have been restored. There is but one method by which resumption can be hastened. A rapid contraction of the currency is the only available means. *That*, however, would inflict immediate and wholesale ruin upon the business of the country, and is therefore inadmissible. In the absence of contraction, time—years, at least—must elapse before we can safely get back to hard cash.

Funding the debt at a lower rate of interest is, then, an operation for the future. It is impracticable now. With our six per cents below par, it were folly to think seriously of floating a four per cent. security at that rate. A certain amount may be forced upon the National Banks as the basis of their circulation; but there is no chance for it in the open market of the world except at a considerable discount. They who dream otherwise would find themselves egregiously mistaken, if the experiment were tried. It is one that the country cannot afford to make.

The interim before resumption takes place being indefinite, and the possibility of funding being contingent upon that event, is it just, reasonable or expedient to continue the present rate of taxation with a view to its occurrence? Are trade and industry to be taxed to the very verge of exhaustion to prepare for a funding that is impracticable, or a return to specie payments which is necessarily deferred? Funding and resumption will be both good when we get them. But the people protest against a continuance of oppressive fiscal burdens for the promotion of objects which are meanwhile unattainable. Let us have the good that may be realized by a large reduction of taxes, and wait patiently for the rest.

New-York Streets.

There is not an unprejudiced man or woman in New-York who is not ready to declare that the streets of the City are in a disgraceful condition the whole year round. A change of season only brings with it a change of the nuisances with which we are afflicted. If it is not snow, it is mud. When there is no mud, we are choked with dust. There is no such thing known to us as clean streets. We admit at once that nobody could ever keep Fifth-avenue clean. The most shameful fraud ever perpetrated, even in this City of frauds, has been connived at by the City authorities; and, as a consequence, a noble thoroughfare has been ruined. Every one who lives in or adjoining it has suffered severe losses by the clouds of dust which roll up from the street night and day, or by the "patent" mud which it produces in wet weather. Fifth-avenue is the most melancholy spectacle in all America at this moment. But contractors enjoy it, and civic authorities carry on loathsome orgies at masked balls on a part of the profits.

There is some excuse, then, for the dismal plight of Fifth-avenue—once the king of streets, now the dusthole of the City. But the hand of the spoiler has not been laid upon every public thoroughfare, and yet can anybody point out a single clean one in the whole City? The contractor now comes before the public to make his annual bow. He takes the opportunity to give us his own opinion of his work. "It is undeniable," we are told, "that the streets in some sections are not as clean as is desirable." Well, then, so much being admitted, to whom are we to look for amendment? The contractor offers some truly wonderful comments on the subject. He discusses street cleaning "in the abstract," and gives us to understand that we have all been in error in our ideas upon this complex subject. We think that when there is an accumulation of dirt in the streets it ought to be removed. That shows how little we know about the matter. The contractor explains that the question of dirt or no dirt has to be considered in reference to individual training and habits, and with a due regard to esthetics. Who would have supposed it? But the thing is evident enough when we come to listen to the contractor. "The tastes and habits of some portions of our population," he remarks, "are educated to a higher grade than are those of other portions, and the same standard of cleanliness which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants in some wards, would not be tolerated by the inhabitants of other and more respectable portions of the City." *Ergo*—Don't clean the streets at all, and then no one can complain of favoritism. If a man has to touch off nice discriminations of taste with a large dirt broom, he must either fail in the attempt, or run away from the job altogether.

The "Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department"—it is a great comfort to know that there *is* a department, and a functionary at the head of it—thinks the contract might be drawn up more judiciously. What good would that do? City contracts here are like the homely pie crust of the proverb—made only to be broken. But, says the Superintendent, the profits of this business are very small. Of course. Did anybody ever know a man with a fat contract on his hands who did not say the same thing? The tale is as old as the hills. But it is a rather awkward fact that the present contractor gave $200,000 last May for the transfer of the agreement to himself. There was so much profit in it that one man walked off with $200,000 for simply passing the contract on to another man, who has since then been feathering his own nest. If you want to ascertain what work has been done for the money—*circumspice!* The very stones in the streets cry out against the contractor. "The great mass of the people," complains the report, "are impressed with the belief that the contractor is little better than a swindler." We are sorry to see the matter put thus by the contractor's advocate, for we object to the use of strong language, and "swindler" is a very harsh epithet. But there is no smoke without fire. The contractor must walk about sometimes, and if he is not blinded with dust himself we can only say that he has thrown a great deal into the eyes of others. Of course he is not solely responsible. The City authorities might help the public if they liked. But the time of most of them is completely occupied in barrooms, or in cultivating the society of social outcasts at "French" balls, or in organizing those nice little political arrangements which enable them to control the affairs of the City. We must submit to our wrongs, but it is a little too much to expect us to sing praises to the wrongdoers.

Life Insurance Assets and "Profits" as Tests of Prosperity.

The value of statements relating to assets as a test of life insurance solvency is undoubtedly, as a correspondent alleges, subject to very important qualifications. The bare statement of amount insured and amount accumulated of itself proves nothing. The percentage of accumulations, compared with outstanding risks, has a certain general value as a sign of the strength of the reserve, the growth of which from year to year indicates in a vague way one important characteristic of good management. The precise extent to which this test is serviceable depends, however, upon particulars with which the public have little acquaintance. Thus the sufficiency of the reserve is not proved by the mere mention of its amount. Whether it equal the amount called for to render a company absolutely safe depends upon calculations which only an actuary can undertake. And the percentage required for one class of insurances differs greatly from that required for another class. The ordinary life policy, with premiums extending over life, needs a much smaller reserve, at the end, say, of five years, than an endowment policy, payable at a given age, or a ten-payment policy, whose premiums are limited to that number of years. The writer of the letter we print this morning insists justly enough, therefore, that before a company's financial exhibit can be accepted as satisfactory, it must show the exact percentage of accumulations at the credit of each class of business. Even then, however, the information would be of minor worth unless the sufficiency of the reserve be in each case attested by some competent authority. The best authority to be accepted as a conclusive witness must be independent of the Company,—a fact which points to the State Superintendent as the proper party to be heard upon the subject.

The exercise of State supervision rests for its justification upon the thoroughness as well as the soundness of its work. The Superintendent is the guardian of the public as against the companies, and his duty is not simply to receive and collate their returns, but to subject them to a scrutiny which shall enable him to pronounce authoritatively upon their trustworthiness. He should be able to say, and he should say, whether the reserve pertaining to each branch of business is equal to the requirements of that branch. And to do this satisfactorily, he should attest in detail the adequacy of the accumulation, or expose its insufficiency. When this information shall be furnished, and not until then, the public will have the means of judging with some confidence of the relative standing of companies which invite their support. In the meantime they are not seldom the victims of a delusion rendered possible by a confused display of figures.

The "profit" delusion needs no such elaborate examination to expose its character. It is made possible only by the willingness of persons to accept an advantage to which they are not fairly entitled. The Manager of one of our largest companies not long ago expressed the belief that the majority of those who are insured would rather pay a heavy premium, with "profits" in prospect, than a lower premium with a chance of less "profits." Certainly insurance managers and agents generally appear to act upon this hypothesis. "Profits" are the beginning and end of their appeals. Of the strength of their reserve fund, or the lightness of their expenses, they say nothing; what they emphasize is, the rate of dividend declared in the past, and the rate of dividend they intend to pay in the future. There is a short answer to all this. For the ability of a company to declare large "profits" is contingent upon the payment of an excess of premium by the insured. There are, of course, exceptional and more genuine sources of gain. The enormous number of lapsed policies during the war was one great cause of profit; coin interest on investments in Government bonds has been another. These, however, are adventitious and temporary. And if, hereafter, large dividends are declared, it will be, as we have said, because the insured pay more for insurance than it is worth. The premiums are too high. Bring these down to the proper rate, and the era of big dividends and "profits," together with kindred delusions,—and extravagant commissions into the bargain,—will come to an end.

Our correspondent deprecates the tendency of companies to cultivate "new-fangled kinds of policies" in preference to the plain system of life insurance, which alone may be properly called provident. We have more than once expressed the same idea. Life insurance has but one legitimate purpose—the making provision for others against the contingency of death; the creation of a fund from which those dependent upon a man may be assured against contingencies incident to his life. There are variations which business exigencies may render expedient. But as a rule insurance loses its highest characteristic when it aspires to be more than the ordinary provident agency which commends it to the approval of prudent persons. The Company which ignores this feature and substitutes for it the pretence that life insurance is admirable as an "investment," not only surrenders the strong ground of the insurance system, but puts forward a pretension that will not endure intelligent investigation.

Party Cant.

There is such a thing as true and conscientious allegiance to party, and there is also a spurious device for using "party" as a sort of bludgeon to knock down friends and foes with, on the least provocation. In the latter kind of tactics the *Tribune* is, and always has been, unrivalled—indeed, no one has ever contested the field with it. Its invariable plan, when it is getting the worst of an argument, is to turn round and call out "traitor." It brings a crowd together to hear a discussion, and the moment it does not like the turn of affairs it stigmatizes its opponent as false to his party, or as "un-American"—its two favorite and well-worn labels. This course is not particularly fair, courageous, or manly—but the *Tribune* never departs from it. It followed it in reference to Senator FESSENDEN, and how many others!—and then it whimpers over their graves, and protests that it never meant any harm.

We have recommended steadily a reduction of taxation. The *Tribune* advises the opposite policy of applying all our means to the liquidation of debt. That is a fair difference of opinion. We should never dream of quarreling with our contemporary for presuming to take another view than ours. But the *Tribune* would not be the *Tribune* if it did not fight unfairly. Therefore it insinuates that we are untrue to the Republican Party in daring to go against a policy which is advocated in the President's Message. Another black mark is set against us because "Democratic journals clamor for the remission of taxes." Now let us judge the *Tribune* by its own rules.

The President opposes the recognition of Cuba in his Message. Yet the *Tribune* does all within its power to foster the "clamor" for recognition. Is that a sign of infidelity to the Republican Party?

The President further objects to the abolition of the income tax. Yet the *Tribune* "clamors" for its abolition without delay, and thereby seeks to embarrass and impede the Government. Worse than all, the Democratic papers demand the abolition of the income tax also. Is not that fatal evidence? Ought we not, upon its own principles, to denounce the *Tribune* as a traitor? What right has it to oppose any feature of the Government policy if it considers independence of thought a mark of treason in others? Suppose we were to go back for examples of the *Tribune's* "disloyalty" to its party? A whole page would scarcely contain them. Besides—the demand for the abolition of the income tax is substantially a demand for the remission of taxation to the extent of fifty millions or more. Here the *Tribune* is convicted of the very "disloyalty" which it charges against us. It fastens its own offence upon others—its usual manœuvre.

The *Tribune* cannot reason—but it can call names, malign motives, and misrepresent arguments. "Sirs!" (we might be tempted to exclaim,) "Men and Brethren!" is this the way to promote the great ends of truth, justice, and political morality?

Is There to be No Down-Town Hospital?

It must be presumed that the Governors of the New-York Hospital do not appreciate the very strong feeling which exists upon the maintenance of a hospital in the lower part of the City. Otherwise it is difficult to account for their intention to sell or lease the remainder of the old site, and do away with the hospital wing still in use. Of the necessities of the case, however, they are aware. They know perfectly well that the crowded down-town districts are by far the most fruitful of accidents, and that it is not only cruel but dangerous to subject patients to a long journey before they can receive proper treatment.

When first the question of removal was discussed, this urgent need was pressed upon them. It was fully represented to them that the factories, the warehouses, the streets and the shipping of the lower half of the City were continually sending the victims of distressing casualty to the hospital on Broadway in far greater proportion than any other localities. The public understood that a partial compliance was had with its requirements in this respect, and that some portion of the old building would be retained for use until, at all events, some other provision could be made to supply its place. It seems almost incredible that a reverse course is contemplated, and that—unless current opinion is misinformed—in a very short time the last vestige of the only hospital accessible to the most crowded part of the City will have disappeared.

There is no pecuniary difficulty which the Governors can point out as influencing this strange decision. They have at their disposal from recent leases or sales an annual income of $140,000, to say nothing of the previous available revenue. The institution has at various times also received important State aid, and may some day endeavor to obtain more. Nor can they say that the evidence of the wrong they are about to do is not forthcoming. The part of the hospital building still left is full to overflowing; at this moment there are two hundred and fifty suffering human beings within its walls,—and so it is perpetually. It is not to be remembered without a shudder that a considerable percentage of these unfortunates would have been killed, to use no stronger term, by being carried to Bellevue.

Of course the universal question is, why should lower New-York be entirely deprived of a hospital for the treatment of casualties and sudden illness? There is no reasonable answer. Certainly the Governors of the New-York Hospital can give none. They are the gentlemen to whom the public are looking for some action, which it thinks nothing less than their strict duty. To them is confided the administration of a great charity, founded to carry out that mercy which the Good Samaritan showed. The hospital was intended to benefit the people, and its place properly is where that benefit can be best conferred. To pervert this object, and, for the sake of a profitable transaction in real estate, destroy more than half of the usefulness of the institution, seems to imply what many will consider a sort of moral obliquity. Let the Governors pause before they complete the execution of their purpose. There must be a hospital down town, as they themselves well know. This great City ought to possess a dozen of the kind; it will be a reproach to the managers if the only one we have is taken away.

Some day, one would suppose, there will be one, if not more, new institutions of the kind. If such should be attempted, the aid of the State will necessarily be invoked. And the claim then urged will be fair and reasonable. When that time has arrived, it will be soon enough for the last of the New-York Hospital to be removed. Meanwhile let it not be said that a body of gentlemen intrusted with the fulfillment of a merciful and humane purpose remain deaf to the unanimous opinion which their present intention is calling forth.

The "Self-Government" in Store for New-York.

The *Post* was, in our opinion, correct as to the indications of the Tammany "beginning" at Albany. There is every reason to believe that the power of the Tammany Ring will roll over and crush all that has been most honest, efficient and enlightened in our Municipal government. Under the pretence of restoring municipal rights, all authority not wielded by that organization is to be seized, and the elements that make and control the Common Council and the Street Department will grasp the powers of the Board of Health, the Board of Excise, the Police and the Fire Department. The roughs, the rabble, the repeaters, the grog-shop keepers,—in short the lowest strata generally demand it, and the leaders, however they may dread the indignation of the future, are powerless to resist. They have promised the spoils as the reward of victory, and these will not and probably cannot be refused. Men who desire to see the City well governed, and will feel sad to see many of the best men in office in this City go out, may as well prepare for the worst. Nothing is more clear than that the Democratic victory is essentially a retrograde movement, and an actual triumph of the disorganizing elements in our midst. Those who rejoice most are the worst classes of our people, and they alone are gainers—except as these leaders gain with them.

The increased authority of the Mayor and the simplicity of government we are to obtain, are only an augmentation of the terrible power of the majorities secured by repeating, fraud and similar agencies. We may now look for the unresisted, universal and absolute sway of those elements which have howled and struggled against the Commissions that stood in the way of jobs and corruptions.

Is it not plain that TWEED, and GOULD, and Tammany will soon be everywhere in the City as all important as they are in Judge BARNARD'S Court, and in the meetings of the Common Council? When the theory of the *Post* shall be put in practice, as it will be before the roses blossom again, with a Tammany Mayor as the head of the municipal government, and a Tammany Common Council as the only counterpoise, and a Tammany court as the only sanctuary of justice, and a huge Tammany majority as the only responsible constituency, and all the City expenditures at the disposition of Tammany officers, we shall see the first fruits of restored Democratic ascendancy at Albany. The Republicans who have echoed the clamor against the Commissions will then begin to understand the kind of "self-government" they have helped to inaugurate.

The TIMES has no reason to be ashamed of the company in which it stands in the advocacy of reduced taxation. Here are some of the many Republican journals whose expressions of opinion in favor of that measure of relief have already been laid before our readers:

Boston Advertiser,	*Chicago Tribune,*
Chicago Republican,	*Springfield (Ms.) Republican,*
Indianapolis Journal,	*The Alta California,*
Erie (Penn.) Dispatch,	*Columbus (O.) State Journal,*
Lawrence (Ks.) Journal,	*Grand Rapids (Mh.) Eagle,*
Leavenworth (Ks.) Times,	*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer,*
Albany Evening Journal,	*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

We have in type a strong article on the same subject from the St. Louis *Democrat*—the leading Republican Press of Missouri. Nor should we forget that our Republican neighbors, the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, "dare" to sustain a cause which the monopolists' organ denounces as at variance with Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy.

We do not know what State holds the "belt" in the divorce business, but as there is a "championship" for every other human pursuit or pastime, from oyster-opening to base-ball, we take it for granted there is one in this. Indiana is, in popular belief, accounted the peculiar Paradise—or, rather, the Mecca—of "incompatible" married people; but surely Illinois will give Indiana a hard race for the "honors." In the single county including Chicago, no less than [illegible] divorce suits were brought during the year 1869, and such was the speed of "justice," which, when divorces are at stake, loses its title of slow-footed, that no less than [illegible] decrees (or two out of every three cases) were secured. Taking this basis and reckoning up what the divorces through the country probably number, let us consider whether the time has not come for a national divorce law, which shall end this long catalogue of divorce suits, put a stop to the disgraceful conflict of State laws and diverse jurisdictions, and make the status and bounds of marital rights and obligations, in the eye of the law, something more fixed than the shifting affairs they are now.

The report on the Police force comes out by a rather unlucky coincidence, at the very time when the climax of insecurity seems to be reached. We hear of more than the average of crime all over the country. But in New-York we seem to be approaching the condition of a border State twenty years ago. Highway robberies of the most barefaced description are perpetrated every night. Of course the thieves get off. An honest man must not carry a loaded cane in self-defence, but a thief may go with as many pistols in his waistband as an Italian bandit, or carry a park of artillery with him if he is so minded. The plain truth is that there are not Policemen enough, and the horrible way in which the streets are lighted makes it all the more difficult for a handful of Constables to keep down the ruffians. No gas and no Policeman—such is the condition of street after street, even in the best parts of the town. The only comfort is that occasionally one ruffian shoots another, and so the scum is cleared off.

Let people beware of dealing with apothecaries, especially where boys are kept to serve out medicines. Scarcely a week passes without some one or other being killed by the "accidental" administration of poison for medicine. The latest victim is Mr. ALFRED BUCK, a lawyer of this City. He went into a druggist's store "in Broadway near the City Hall"—a description which falls rather severely on the innocent—and asked to have a prescription made up. The "chemist" behind the counter looked at the directions, and handed the lawyer a dose which very nearly "dispatched him straight." In some stores persons are employed who know no more about drugs than monkeys. In fact, it is rather rare to meet with an apothecary who can be thoroughly trusted at all times to make up prescriptions, and for that reason people ought to inquire of their medical attendant as to the best place to get medicines. Why not bring the professional poisoners to a sharp account for the mischief they occasion?

The very sound of the word "milkmaid" revives all sorts of pastoral associations. The look of the said milkmaid over in Brooklyn suggests a different train of reflections. Mr. HILDRETH has been among the innocent creatures once more, and brings back an account which is enough to turn sour the milk of human kindness itself. There is no nastiness which the beauteous "milkmaid," generally an Irishman, is not guilty of. Filthy stuff is obtained from diseased animals, and sold to families for the use of infants. There is fraud and poison, apparently, in everything we eat or drink; but the Board of Health might purify the milk for us. A little chalk and water we cannot object to. But the obscenities of the present style of business pass all endurance. A Brooklyn milkman ought to be ashamed to look a cow in the face—and, indeed, what with "doctoring" election returns and poisoning children, Brooklyn is getting a name which will soon render people of unvarnished reputation ashamed to live there.

It seems that the Post Office Department's contract with the Bremen and Great Western lines, for carrying the European mails, is for two years' service. Wednesday and Saturday are to be the days of departure. The business community will be little gratified by the change. In these days of effort to increase postal facilities both as to speed and frequency of dispatch, the cutting off of facilities would appear rather anomalous. No pains should be spared by the contending parties to end a difficulty by which important interests are made to suffer. Or, is there any ill feeling which renders this impossible?

If there is one paragraph in the State Prison report more interesting than another, it is that which alludes to the ability, or probability, of the Prison becoming a self-supporting one, chiefly by means of the valuable quarries at Sing Sing. The old idea that people in prisons should take their punishment in a sedentary manner, has latterly gone out of fashion a good deal, and it is only reasonable that society should not be at the expense of maintaining them in idleness. That jails should pay their own expenses would be a good thing; but it would be better still if the industry of their inmates should have a reclaiming effect upon them and lead them to think of doing better for the future. Our prison systems are, as yet, too neglectful of those payments for work and other encouragements which would unite reform with punishment, and lead most of our young criminals to think of the fields of industry to be found in the open places of the West. It would probably be much better to transport them to such places, under conditions, than leave them among the jails and City purlieus of the seaboard.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening at Headquarters—Futile Efforts at Organization—A Split and an Adjournment.

The attempt to organize the new Republican General Committee last evening was a failure. Long before the hour appointed for opening the meeting an excited crowd was present, anxious to get into the Committee room, but failed in so doing until 7:30 o'clock. When the doors were opened there was a rush made to enter, but the stout arms of the Police who were stationed in the doorway barred the entrance against any one who could not be verified as a delegate. A Committee inside the doorway held lists of all who were delegates, and no one whose name was not thereon recorded found an "open sesame." The Police were present in strong force, guarding the stairway leading to the room, stationed on the sidewalk in Broadway, and in the meeting room. It may be mentioned here, by the by, that one of these, whose number, unfortunately, was not taken, exercised his brief authority on members of the Press seeking admittance, in a ruffianly manner, threatening them with such pleasant sport as being "kicked down stairs," "chucked over the banister," "mashed in the eye," and such like gentlemanly and courteous attentions, because they desired to get into the meeting room. Inside the utmost confusion prevailed. WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization, called the meeting to order, which call resulted in the utmost disorder. A motion was then made to elect General JOHN COCHRANE as temporary Chairman, which gave rise to great confusion, one faction endeavoring to get the General upon and the other to keep him off the platform, by personal exertions, in the rough and tumble of which that gentleman's clothes, if not his feelings, were considerably ruffled. The motion to put General COCHRANE in the chair was not voted on; but a motion to do the same by Mr. IRA O. MILLER was put to vote and declared to be carried, though the confusion was so great that no presiding officer could possibly decide anything with regard to the will of the assemblage. Mr. MILLER was then installed as Chairman, when the malcontents immediately organized another Committee, meeting at the opposite end of the room, with General COCHRANE as Chairman, and two organizations were thereupon in full blast. Attempts were made to bring about a fusion of the two, Mr. C. S. SPENCER leading on one side, and Mr. [illegible] W. ANDREWS on the other; but all efforts in that direction were futile.

After spending two hours in useless attempts to organize, both factions adjourned simultaneously, to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JAVA.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool Dec. 26 and Queenstown Dec. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Baltimore*, Tuesday.

M. BERNARD DERONDE is about to publish a volume on the Mexican expedition, from notes furnished by Marshal BAZAINE.

The infant daughter of the Prince and Princess of WALES was christened Dec. 24, at Marlborough House. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, and the infant Princess received the names of MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA.

"Queen ISABELLA," says the *Liberté*, "has engaged at Rome apartments in the Hotel Cenci for herself and family during part of the Winter. However, the date of her Majesty's departure has not yet been fixed upon."

Several hundred Jewish families will, next Spring, be sent to America by the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite at Konigsberg. The sub-committees on the Russo-Prussian frontier will soon be in working order too.

The population of Holland, according to statistics just published, amounted on the 1st January, 1869, to 3,828,466, (1,801,415 male and 1,827,051 female,) or an increase of 36,450 inhabitants on the same date in 1868.

"An arrangement," says the *North German Correspondent*, "has been made between the North German Confederation and England, according to which the effects of a German sailor dying in a British ship, including the balance of his pay, should the entire value not exceed £30, will be delivered to the North German Consul in London, while the property of British sailors dying on North German vessels will be placed in the hands of the English Consul of the district in which the crew is discharged."

A numerous deputation from Zuppa arrived in Catania Dec. 28, and waited on General ABBATEMARCO, to tender him a petition to the Emperor, throwing themselves upon His Majesty's clemency. The deputation declared their willingness to submit to the Landwehr law, and any other orders emanating from the Government, and they announced that the inhabitants of Zuppa had all returned to their homes. Manza, it was expected, would follow Zuppa's example in a few days.

A characteristic sign of the times is reported from Rome. The German Kluetteverein met recently for the purpose of amending its ancient statutes. One paragraph setting forth, "That this union, in all those exceptional cases in which it requires a special protection, shall place itself under that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria as the two most powerful rulers of Germany," seemed to many of the members to require alteration; and the alteration was instantly made, with only one dissentient, (himself an Austrian,) by striking out the name of the Emperor of Austria, so that that of the Prussian monarch was allowed to stand.

The *Nord* says that the declarations of Signor LANZA in the Italian Chamber as to the imperative necessity of fresh retrenchment, which is only to be obtained in the budget of the army and navy, have given rise to the rumor of a considerable reduction of the military forces. It is even said that the King has consented to the disbandment of an entire class, that is to say, of about 40,000 men, which would reduce the expenditure by about fifteen millions of francs. The *Turin Gazette* moreover states that the reduction of a squadron per regiment of cavalry, and the suppression of a regiment of artillery are in contemplation.

From information supplied by the *Journal Officiel* it would appear that no doubt now exists of the loss of the French dispatch boat *Gergone*, with all hands (121 in number) on the rocks south of Ushant. On the first rumor of the catastrophe two steamers were sent from Brest to ascertain if any of the crew had reached the small islands near the scene of the disaster. These vessels have explored the whole of the coast, but have found nothing but pieces of wreck broken into fragments by the fury of the sea. The inhabitants of Ushant and the other islands were questioned, but they had seen nothing, and were even unaware of the wreck which had taken place so near them. "The loss is then complete," says the *Journal Officiel*, "and all hope must be abandoned of finding a single survivor."

A letter from Madrid says: "It is rumored that a reconciliation has taken place between the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and Queen ISABELLA. The Queen, understanding that the son of the Duchess was unwell, telegraphed to her sister expressing her anxiety. The Duchess, touched by this mark of interest, replied, thanking the Queen warmly for her solicitude. The result of this exchange of telegrams was the present understanding between the two families. In the presence of the objections made by the young Duke of GENOA's family to his accepting the throne, persons high in office at Madrid have been compelled to yield to circumstances, and, after a certain time, the Government of the Regent will consider the candidature of the Duke as abandoned."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* relates the following concerning the interview between the Emperor and the Pope, which is described as a satisfying trait of piety on the part of the Emperor: "When the Holy Father went to the Farnese Palace to pay a visit to the august traveler, Her Majesty not only insisted on reconducting His Holiness to his carriage, but when they reached the outer door of the Palace she dropped on her knees to be sure of the apostolic benediction. Pius IX., seeing the youthful Sovereign at his feet, hurriedly stretched out his hand to raise her, saying in a parental tone 'Empress, what are you doing? That is not your place.' The Empress, however, persisted in remaining in the same position, and Sovereign Pontiff had again given her his benediction, which he accordingly pronounced with tears in his eyes, in the following words: 'I give it to you from the lowest depths of my paternal heart, and also to your august husband and the whole of the Imperial family.'"

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Postal Relations with the United States—Imperial Decree—The Cable Difficulties Between the Two Countries—Important Correspondence—Interview of General Banks with the Emperor—A Tripartite Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

In the official journal of yesterday appeared an imporant decree regulating the postal rates between France and the United States, and those portions of the American continent to which the United States serve as the medium of transmission. A brief recapitulation of its provisions will be interesting to your readers:

Letters sent to the United States and their territories by direct route, (that is to say, the French line of steamers,) will have to pay 20 centimes the 10 grammes. The postage must be prepaid, and it will only cover the letter to the port of disembarkation. Letters sent by way of England will pay 20 centimes the 10 grammes. The postage can be paid to its destination or collected from the party to whom it is addressed, at the option of the sender. Under the existing postal convention, which expires on the 1st of January next, the rate of postage is 30 centimes the 7½ grammes, so that by this clause an important concession is made both in the weight and rate. Letters to such portions of the American continent, the West Indies, Cuba, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands as are sent through the United States are to be charged at the same 20 centimes the 10 grammes, or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory for the United States boundaries. Money letters (*lettres chargés*) to the United States and their Territories are to be charged 1 franc 20 centimes the 10 grammes, or any fraction thereof, and must be prepaid to their destination. Samples of merchandise sent to the United States of their Territories by the French line are to be charged 20 centimes the 40 grammes, or any fraction thereof, and must be prepaid to their destination, or, by way of England, the charge will be 30 centimes. Prepayment is obligatory. Samples sent to any of the countries above mentioned by way of the United States, are to be charged 20 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory.

Newspapers and periodicals sent to the United States and their Territories by the French line are to be charged 10 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory, and papers thus dispatched will only be sent to the port of disembarkation. Sent by way of England, the charge upon them is to be 10 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof, and prepayment is obligatory. The postage, however, can be paid to the place of destination.

It will be observed that these rates are the same as those paid under the expiring treaty and that no concession has been made to the newspaper interests.

Newspapers and periodicals sent to any of the countries to which the United States serve as an intermediary will pay 10 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof, and must be sent by way of England. Prepayment is obligatory. Other printed matter (not periodical) sent to the United States and their Territories by the French line will pay 10 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory, and it will only cover the letter to the port of disembarkation. Sent by way of England, it will pay 20 centimes the 40 grammes, or any fraction thereof, and must be prepaid to their destination. Sent by way of England, the charge will be 30 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory. Samples sent to any of the countries above mentioned by way of the United States, are to be charged 10 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Prepayment is obligatory.

Printed matter from the United States prepaid to the port of embarkation and sent by the French line, will continue the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof.

From the countries to which the United States serve as an intermediary the rates are:

Ordinary letters prepaid from the original country to the port of embarkation and sent by way of England, 1 franc 20 centimes the 10 grammes or any fraction thereof. Samples of goods prepaid to the port of embarkation from the original country and sent by way of England, 20 centimes the 40 grammes, or any fraction thereof. Printed matter of any kind prepaid to the port of embarkation from the original country and sent by way of England, 20 centimes the 40 grammes or any fraction thereof. Letters dispatched from the United States by the French steamers can be prepaid to their destination by stamps furnished for that purpose by the French Post Office. The postage on the letters thus stamped will be 20 centimes the 10 grammes or any portion thereof. In case of the postage being insufficiently covered the letters will be considered as not having been prepaid. The value of the stamps, however, will be deducted.

You will see from the above analysis of the decree that the French postal authorities have prepared a great deal of trouble both for themselves and as by the rejection of the proposals made by Commissioner RAMDAY, which would not only have simplified the postal relations of the two countries, but greatly increased the revenue derived from that source on both sides. Instead of the intelligible and uniform system recommended by our Government, we are now to have two systems, one of which (the French) will give no end of trouble and vexation.

THE CABLE CONTROVERSY.

The directors and shareholders of the French cable are terribly exercised by the course adopted by the United States Government in their regard. It seems that up to the time of the receipt of the President's Message they had been buoyed up with assurances from the other side that "they were perfectly secure, and that the thing would be made all right." Who the parties were that sent these assurances and what consideration was given for them I am unable to say, but certain it is that the passage in the Message which referred to their "monopoly" came upon them like a thunder stroke, as little were they prepared for it. To add to their discomfort, the French liberal journals have taken the matter up, and are condemning their whole course of proceeding. Even at the last general meeting of the shareholders, which was held a few weeks ago, the managers laughed at the idea of their being obliged to give up their exclusive privileges and spoke of a union with the English Company to keep up the rates of dispatches. As everything relating to this question has a pressing interest just at the present moment, I forward you a copy of the following important communication which has just been addressed to Secretary FISH by the attorney of the American Company, which has been refused a concession by the French Government.

PARIS, Dec. 17, 1869.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington City:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a letter addressed by me on the 11th inst., to the Minister of the Interior of France, in which I renew my application for permission to land an American cable on the shore of France.

You will observe that I ask that the exclusive privilege of twenty years accorded by the French Government to the French cable be extended to an American cable, provided the Government of the United States will confer the same privilege on both cables.

Such a policy, if adopted, would, in my humble opinion, be a sure preventive of any cable ever being laid across the Atlantic Ocean. Capitalists would not invest the large sums necessary to lay a cable, and incur the risks of so uncertain an operation, if they had no exclusive privilege for a term of years, but were left exposed to the rapacity of wealthy speculators and to the threats of blackmail. Was there ever a railroad or canal built without having some exclusive privileges? Is the possibility of having submarine cables of the great length required to cross the Atlantic by leaving it open to all the world to lay them seems to me so evident that it needs no argument to prove it.

As present there is no cable between the United States and Europe. The French cable crosses the Atlantic to connect distant French possessions with the mother country, and so it is with the English cables. In time of war both these cables could be suspended by their respective Governments, so that part of the cables which unite the United States and the French and English possessions would be disconnected, and the United States would be cut off from all telegraphic communication with Europe, while, at the same time, the fleets of these Governments hovering on our coast would have the advantage of telegraphic communication with their respective Governments.

I have, on a previous occasion, I have for several months past been engaged in negotiations with the Belgian Government for permission to land an American cable *direct* between the United States and Belgium, without touching any intermediate territory, and I am pleased to inform you that the Belgian Minister received my application with favor, and has accorded the privilege under certain restrictions, all subject, however, to the approval of the Government of the United States.

In the grant of the Belgian Government, that same right and privilege are reserved to the Government of the United States over the cable in its territory as are reserved to the Government of Belgium in its territory.

I obtained the admission in the grant by Belgium of an article as follows, the importance of which you cannot fail to appreciate: "No Government shall, at any time, use the cable for a longer period than one hour if another Government desires to send a message." This article prevents the monopoly by one Government of the use of the cable to the injury of another Government.

The grant also secures to each of the Governments of the United States and of Belgium the free use of the cable for thirty minutes in each twenty-four hours.

In preparing my proposals to the Belgian Government, I consulted Senators RAMBAT and FERRON, and other distinguished citizens of the United States then in Paris, and they expressed themselves pleased with the rights and privileges secured to both Governments.

The Belgian Government makes the great exclusive for twenty years to citizens of the United States, to the exclusion of her own citizens, subject, however, to the permission of the Government of the United States to land our cable.

The Belgian Government, in face of the action of the Government of Holland in throwing open its shores free to all the world to lay cables to the United States, granted to us the exclusive privilege of twenty years—without which privilege it was not thought possible that capitalists would be found to lay the cable.

I now respectfully request that my Government will permit me, its citizens, to enjoy this privilege, which a foreign Government has conferred upon us by allowing us to land and operate our cable.

The Government of Belgium asks not for any reciprocity for twenty years for her citizens, but has granted the exclusive privilege for twenty years to citizens of the United States to connect with the Belgian Government, and Belgium by direct telegraphic cable, and, subject, to the Government of the United States will secure to the Government of the Belgian Government and secure to the two countries the benefits of direct telegraphic communication by granting the permission we ask for, under such regulations as may seem wise and proper.

Although it is impossible at present to fix definitively the charge for a message by the proposed cable, I have arrived at the conclusion, from information given to me by the most experienced telegraphic engineers and operators, that the charge of a single message of ten words could be reduced to one-fourth of the present rates.

I have it in contemplation to offer to the Government of the United States to take possession of the cable, appoint the operators, and assume entire control of it, as a branch of the Post Office Department, and pay to the Company the net proceeds after paying necessary expenses. Or, that the Company shall contract with the Government of the United States for a term of years, as mail contracts are made, to transmit all dispatches, public and private, at a fixed rate, allowing the Government to charge a higher rate, the surplus to accrue to the benefit of the United States Treasury.

A copy of the Belgian grant will be sent to you in a few days.

I have sent to you an official copy of the Vienna Telegraphic Convention, which regulates international telegraphic lines in Europe, and which is necessarily applied to France and Belgium and Holland, and all transatlantic and other submarine cables.

I respectfully request that this communication and the copy of the Belgian grant may be taken into consideration at an early day, if not immediately, and that they may be submitted to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, WM. C. BARNEY.

(Copy.)

PARIS, Dec. 14, 1869.

To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sept. 4, 1869, in reply to an application made to you by myself and other citizens of the United States for permission to land and operate a cable, coming from the United States, on the coast of France.

You are placed in that communication to say:

"Je serais heureux de pouvoir faire un accueil favorable à votre demande, mais la concession faite à MM. D'ERLANGER et REUTER, d'une ligne analogue le 4 Juillet, 1868, constitue en leur faveur un privilège d'entièrement exclusif de *plus d'années* à partir du 1er Septembre, 1868. Cette disposition s'oppose, à mon grand regret, à ce que vous soyés autorisés à faire atterrir en France la ligne que vous avez projetée."

I beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that the authorized agent of "La Société du Cable Transatlantique Française," (to whom the concession was sold by Messrs. D'ERLANGER and REUTER,) in an official letter addressed to Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, relinquished for said Company said exclusive privilege, and agreed to obtain from the French Government all abandonment of the exclusive privilege of twenty years.

The existence of that letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the United States is beyond doubt, and, if necessary, I will produce to your Excellency the evidence of it.

Hence it is a fact that the exclusive privilege of twenty years has been abandoned by the transferees of the French concession, and certainly they have no right to hold the French Government to that privilege; but, what is more, they have solemnly agreed to obtain from the French Government the abandonment of it.

It would not be becoming in me to express any opinion on the views of the high officials of the United States on the subject of international cables.

I beg leave, in behalf of those citizens of the United States who signed the application of August 23, 1869, to renew for them that application for permission to land on the coast of France an American cable.

I can readily see that to encourage the laying of submarine cables some privilege or some aid must be given, otherwise capitalists would not be found to invest in such enterprises.

I ask the French Government to extend to us, citizens of the United States, the same privilege of twenty years which has been granted to the French concessionaires, who, notwithstanding their abandonment of said privilege, yet ask that it be conferred by the Government of the United States.

The granting to us such a privilege, on condition that the Government of the United States shall reciprocally grant the same privilege to the French Cable Company, would, no doubt, be satisfactory to all interested.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant, W. C. BARNEY,

Attorney for the promoters of the United States Continental Telegraph Company.

No answer has been received as yet to the above communication, and no notice will probably be taken of it until it is seen that Congress is earnest in its determination to exact fair play. It will be a bitter pill for the French Government to swallow to have to take back its monopoly, but the lesson will be a wholesome one, and it will probably lead to its relinquishment of the odious right of espionage which it claims over telegraph and cable dispatches.

GENERAL BANKS.

I stated to you in my last that General BANKS had left for the United States. He does not sail until to-morrow, having been detained by an accident. He had an interview of nearly two hours long with the Emperor on Sunday last, and also one with the Spanish Ambassador, Señor OLOZAGA. I don't know that he will be any the wiser on European affairs from his conference with either. There are no two men in the world with whom a frank and honest character like General BANKS would have less chance than with the two old political rats in question.

MADAGASCAR

Religious Revolution—The Queen Burns the Royal Idols, and with Her Aristocracy Embraces Christianity.

From the Daily News, Dec. 24.

A remarkable religious revolution has taken place in Madagascar. We learn from a letter from Rev. W. POOL, dated from the capital on the 2d of September, and published in a weekly contemporary, that the Queen has had the royal idols publicly burned, that she and her aristocracy have embraced Christianity, and that the whole province of Imerina, in which the capital is situated, has followed the example of the Government. The Queen embraced Christianity early in the year, and has all the Summer been building a chapel royal. Meanwhile, the wooden fence around the Temple of the great national idol had been pulled down, and the priests assumed a threatening aspect, even hinting that their god had medicine which would avenge him on the heretic Sovereign. On the 6th of September they came in force to the capital to claim their rights as nobles. A Council was held, and it was decided to send the Chief Secretary of State and other high officials to the sacred village, seven miles from the capital, and burn the idol before its keepers returned. They set off the same afternoon, and by an authority from the Prime Minister entered the house. The wood of the fallen fence was collected, and a fire was made, and the contents of the temple were brought out to be burned. First, the long cane carried before the idol in processions was thrown in; then twelve bullocks' horns from which incense or holy water had been sprinkled; then three scarlet silk robes, the silk robe worn over the idol by the keeper who carried it. Then came the idol's case—the trunk of a small tree hollowed and fitted with a cover; and last of all the idol itself. Hardly any of the present generation had seen the god, and great was the surprise when he was found to be a stone. Two pieces of scarlet silk about three feet long and three inches wide, with a small piece of wood about as big as a man's thumb inserted in the middle between them, so that the silk formed as it were two wings, was the great god of Madagascar, whose touch was sanctifying, and whose nearness was preservative. "You cannot hurt him, he is a god," said the people. "If he be a god he will not burn," said the officers; "we are going to try," and held it on a stick in the fire, that the people might see it as it was consumed. The victory was complete. Next day four other idols shared the same fate, and the rest followed. One was in a little village, the idol consisted of three round pieces of wood united by a silver chain. The people looked on in wonder, and when the process was over, seeing that they had now no gods to worship, they sent to the Queen to ask what they were to worship for the future. The Government, says the *English Independent*, adding to the information contained in Mr. POOL's letter, thereupon appealed to the native Christians to send Christian teachers, and they at once responded. It was found that of 200 towns and villages in Imerina, 120 already had Christian churches, and teachers were at once found for all the rest. This movement is the more remarkable for its purely native origin, is another proof that in certain stages of civilization nations may be converted by authority. The conversion of Madagascar has been accomplished in the nineteenth century much as that of the Saxons was accomplished in the sixth. The iconoclast is the reformer's forerunner. To overturn the fetish worship the fetish itself must be first destroyed.

LOPEZ.

The Dictator in Trouble with His Physician—Forced Loans in Paraguay.

An action arising out of circumstances connected with the Paraguayan war was tried in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice CLERK, on Dec. 21 and 22. The pursuer was Dr. WM. STEWART, who acted for some time as medical officer to the army of LOPEZ in Paraguay, and the defender was M. ANTOINE GELOT, of Paris. It appeared from the evidence that towards the end of 1866 LOPEZ quarreled with Dr. STEWART, accused him of having designs upon his life, and of having given him medicine that would be injurious to him, and altogether conducted himself in such a manner that Dr. STEWART became seriously apprehensive for his life. About this time, Mme. LYNCH, the favorite mistress of LOPEZ, who is described as an avaricious and designing woman, and who was usually supposed to have great influence over LOPEZ, sent for Dr. STEWART, and told him that she was afraid LOPEZ was going to do something for which she would never forgive him. Dr. STEWART understood that she meant by this that LOPEZ was going to shoot or hang him. She went on to say that she wanted Dr. STEWART to give her a bill for $4,000 to send to Europe. He told her that he had not any such sum, but she replied that was nonsense, as he had married a wealthy lady in Paraguay and must have plenty of money. She insisted that he should provide her with the money, and knowing that his life was in danger if he refused, he at last gave her a bill on his brother in Galashiels, on condition that she should take her chance of his brother declining to accept it if he had not the money. The bill was subsequently, under similar pressure, obliged to give her three more bills of exchange. His brother refused to accept the bills, and in September, 1868, Dr. STEWART was taken prisoner by the Allied army, and thus escaped out of LOPEZ's power. He now maintained that the bills, of which the defender, M. GELOT, was the holder, having been obtained through fear and force, were not binding, and that M. GELOT must simply be held as the agent of Mme. LYNCH. Ex-Minister SICMAHON, Dr. STEWART, Mr. MASTERMAN, Mr. VOLPY and other witnesses gave details of the shocking barbarities and cruelties practiced by LOPEZ upon the people of Paraguay and upon British and other foreign subjects, and the Attorney-General for Scotland said he could not have refused to pay the bill for Mme. LYNCH without risk to her life. The jury, after three hours' consultation, found that the bill of $4,000 was obtained by force and fear, without Dr. STEWART receiving any value for it, and a special verdict was returned on a second issue, leaving it to the Court to decide whether the defender "was or was not the onerous and *bona fide* holder of the bill."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS "HAMLET."

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is undoubtedly the best *Hamlet* now on this country, by the present generation, and perhaps the best America has ever seen. We wish, in saying this, that it signified more. It is, however, undeniable that satisfactory representatives of this arduous character have been very few among us, and that for some years past the niche has hardly been filled at all. This is, in some respects, fortunate for Mr. BOOTH. If he had such rivals as either of the great *Hamlet's* of the stage—BETTERTON, GARRICK, KEMBLE, CHARLES YOUNG, EDMUND KEAN, or MACREADY—and if the present generation were accustomed to see such players, the success that he has gained would be a triumph indeed. In point of fact the only notable *Hamlets* that may be presumed to live in the recollection of middle aged people, are those of Messrs. FORREST, MACREADY, CHARLES KEAN, J. B. BOOTH, Sr., and G. V. BROOKE. The first named actor, powerful and even phenomenal as he has been in most characters, was always less successful in *Hamlet* than in any other. Latterly he has read the part better than ever before, but the misfortune has been that when he could *look Hamlet* he was unable to act it, and when he could act it he could no longer look it. MACREADY, with all his wonderful elaboration and consummate mastery of the business of the stage, was also less felicitous in this than in other impersonations. His mannerisms were fatal to that "thinking aloud" theory laid down by one of the best of the critics, and much the same remark applies to CHARLES KEAN. The latter had "handsome eyes, and his father's name," if not a good voice, and by dint of wonderful perseverance, an Eton education, and the absence of serious competition, succeeded in establishing himself as the Hamlet of the London stage. Mr. BOOTH, Sr., acted some parts of "Hamlet" with surpassing effect, but his appearance, especially in latter years, was unsuitable, his performance always unequal, and towards the last but a melancholy reminder of former excellence. BROOKE was terrible in the part; but his voice was gone when he played it here and, alternating between unnatural gutterals and a screeching rant, marred what was otherwise an intelligent if melo-dramatic performance. There has been no one, in a word, who has left a profound impression upon the public mind, and thus imposed upon any new candidate as a prerequisite to claiming position, the heavy task to efface or outshine it.

But although this fact smoothed the path and rendered it comparatively easy for future adventurers whose ambition might lure them to attempt it, we must of course, in all justice, look further for explanations of Mr. BOOTH's unprecedented success. His father's reputation has certainly been to him, whatever the same might have been to CHARLES KEAN, a passport to popular favor. The suddenness, too, with which he shot up into notice after giving but slight indications of talent in his earlier essays, attracted, as swift and bright things always do, admiring attention. His first appearance—as *Tresel*, in Boston,—was decidedly unpromising, and most judges who saw it predicted he would never make an actor. He seemed to verify the prophecy for a year two with great exactness, and then, in California, bounded up the professional ladder with surprising rapidity. Opinions might differ as to the degree of his merit, but after all the general public accepted and followed him, and "Hamlet" has proved the source and test of his fame. Now apart from the extrinsic reasons mentioned this has been mainly owing to personal considerations. Physically and in temperament Mr. BOOTH is capitally adapted to the usually received ideal of *Hamlet*. His spare and almost attenuated frame, his thoughtful, and, indeed, habitually mournful expression; his hollow, low-pitched voice; his splendid dark eye; his jetty disheveled locks, and a certain morbidness that is suggested by his whole look and bearing, carry conviction to the mass of beholders that in him they see as near an approach as possible to the *Hamlet* of SHAKESPEARE. Perhaps *Hamlet* should have yellow hair and sunny blue eyes to be "fat and scant of breath," and otherwise the physical antithesis of Mr. BOOTH. The mass, however, have not yet been taught to think so. Their prepossessions are all in favor of the princely Dane he gives them. We are bound to add that they are justified by something more than appearances.

Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet* is in truth a remarkably well-studied and harmonious piece of acting. It is the product of much patient thought, and of a rigid determination to achieve in the character the utmost that nature and art will permit. We do not purpose to enter upon comparisons of readings, or moot points of significance, a style of discussion the tediousness of which is apt to outweigh its utility. Most of Mr. BOOTH's readings are traditional—that is to say, others have adopted them before him. He makes the "Into my grave," in answer to *Polonius'* question if he will walk out of the air, an ironic inquiry instead of an affirmation, transposes the "bitter" before "day" and puts it before "business" in the speech that ends the play-scene, and points his sword neither towards the *Ghost* nor his friends, but holds it up as a cross towards the apparition, as if to exercise a possible fiend. These and some other slight changes we have not seen before on our stage, and they are for the most part judicious and effective. As regards the "business," it is almost universally altered and sometimes not for the better. The rule seems to have been to repeat nothing that is old, which secures the advantage of novelty, but not always that of propriety. The free use of seats from which to deliver the soliloquys and long speeches gives variety to the scene, and is therefore commendable. Mr. BOOTH's temperateness in the matter of vocal display is, in general, most praiseworthy. It verges, at times, upon austerity, and in some instances causes disappointment by falling short of the expected passion of the situation. As the reaction from "robustiousness" is one of the secrets of Mr. BOOTH's rise, and as this reticence of his is productive of much-needed good results, it seems ungracious to object to it. Yet it is undeniable that, whether it is to be attributed to this or other causes, there is a want of fire and *electricity* in the great tool scenes of Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet* which is inconsistent with the requirements of the part and with the artist's own reputation. We would except from this criticism the "nunnery" passage, and the scenes with the *Ghost*, the last of which, in particular, is most tenderly and beautifully rendered. In passages of violent declamation Mr. BOOTH appears to lack power, and he is, as a consequence, uniformly more successful in subtle and complicated indications of character than in heroic or oratorical ones. In the latter, too, his action is rather against him. He is languid rather than easy, his gesticulation is angular, and, for a man of so much suppleness and so keen an eye to effect, he falls into curiously unpraetical attitudes. He has, moreover, an unpleasant habit of sinking the head between the shoulders, of *crouching* as it were, which better comports with the idiosyncrasies of the snake-like *Richard* than with those of the high-bred Prince of Denmark, who class of fashion and the mould of form." Mr. BOOTH has another practice, which, if not too late, he would do wisely to abandon. His mouth, the sole defect of an otherwise singularly fine face, has, naturally, not the best of expressions. The upper lip is flat and sinister. Now, he exaggerates the effect of this by his fashion of keeping it, when speaking, almost immovable, using the lower lip and showing the under teeth almost exclusively. This may tend to produce the occasional sibilant effect in his enunciation, and to intensify an air of virulent ferocity, that, being apparently uncalled for by the text, sometimes disfigures his manner. These are matters of detail, but are not unworthy of attention, especially in a performance in which such minutiæ raise or lower the standard of excellence.

In spite of these faults, and his disposition at intervals to fall into a mechanical manner, Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet* is a very interesting and a very fine performance. If it fails to excite our enthusiasm by the force of unquestionable genius, it commands our respect by its solidity, its self-restraint, its obvious reverence for art and the admirable influence of its example. To see Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet* is not, as the critic said KEAN's was, like reading SHAKESPEARE by flashes of lightning; but it is like reading him by a steady light which illumes the beauties of his magnificent poetry, and reveals the intricacies of his teeming imagination with an equable and instructive ray. The appreciative closeness of Mr. BOOTH's study of his text is shown in a hundred gratifying instances—such as in the covert but exquisitely marked allusion to *Ophelia* in the last scene of the first act after the *Ghost's* departure—and this conscientiousness and discernment deserve hearty praise. Even higher encomiums are due for the liberality and dignity with which Mr. BOOTH has placed the sublime tragedy on the stage of his theatre. Such work in behalf of the art that charms and soothes, and elevates and instructs is more ennobling than the laurels of a conqueror; and it is the more creditable to Mr. BOOTH, inasmuch as no precedent existed to suggest that such toil and expenditure might be looked for at his hands. For this, and independently of his high claims as an actor, he merits, and we rejoice to say, he receives, the honor and gratitude of the community.

MR. CHARLES FECHTER.

Among the large audience that witnessed the performance of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre on Wednesday evening, there was no spectator whose interest in the representation was more apparent than Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, whose engagement at Niblo's Garden, proclaimed and contradicted in turn with an assurance that made a system of French *communiqués* a thing to be desired, is at present, it seems, a certainty. Now that Mr. FECHTER's first appearance in this country is really near at hand, a few facts in regard to the career of an actor concerning whom so much has been reported and so little is actually known, are not untimely. By nativity, Mr. FECHTER is an Englishman; by education only, a Frenchman. He was born in London, of German parentage, about forty-five years ago. A pamphlet, published in Paris in 1864, gives this intelligence, but spans the seventeen years that succeeded his birth with the brief declaration that he intended to be a sculptor and became an actor. He was only seventeen at the time of his debut at the Théâtre Molière. He was then utterly inexperienced, but his acting seemed so full of promise that it secured for him an introduction to SCRIBE. A series of lessons at the Paris Conservatory followed. But after a few weeks' tuition, we are told, he despaired of acquiring valuable knowledge in an institution where four different Professors, in as many weeks, had read to him one part after four different fashions. So he quitted the Conservatory and returned to his studio. He accepted directly, however, an offer to join a traveling troupe in Italy, and although compelled, by the pecuniary ill-success of the venture, to again take up the chisel, he was so little discouraged as to set aside a diploma authorizing him to compete as a sculptor for the *prix de Rome*, and to profit, in preference, by an authorization entitling him to a hearing at the Comédie Française. From that day Mr. FECHTER's career as an actor was uninterrupted. He was part of the company of the Comédie for eighteen months, and he laid on the stage of the first theatre of France the foundation of a thorough familiarity with his art. Leaving this house, he passed a year in Berlin, whence he transferred his services to the Vaudeville, then to the Ambigu, then to the Variétés, and then to the Théâtre Historique. At the latter theatre, he was the original personator of "The Corsican Brothers," and of *Horace* in "Pauline." Subsequently, at the Vaudeville, he "created" *Armand* in "La Dame aux Camélias" and *Raphael* in "Les Filles de Marbre," and then accepted the proposals of the Porte St. Martin management, and figured there in "Le Fils de la Nuit," "La Belle Gabrielle" and kindred works. For the reader at all acquainted with the modern French drama, the simple enumeration of these pieces will be sufficient enlightenment as to the order of Mr. FECHTER's talent. Suited by physical qualities and by early picturesque surroundings for the delineation of romantic characters, he won for himself in them great popular reputation. Yet, remembering Mr. FECHTER's rank at that time, we doubt if he could have borne comparison in respect of creative power and science with many older actors less gifted by nature and less favored by their line of stage business. He had now reached the zenith of his fame as a French romanticist, and was too thoughtful, we opine, to continue to tread a path which, spite of his rare merit, a simple change of locks might rob of its roses. So many proofs of the superiority of French comedians over their English brethren have been offered before metropolitan audiences, that to at all undervalue the chances of a French player before an intelligent London audience would denote little judgment indeed. We hardly think Mr. FECHTER thought of reforming the British acting of the day, but he was quite aware of his enormous advantages, and of the opportunity he had of winning increased and more durable celebrity by the assumption of less unsubstantial parts. Mr. MADDOX, of the Princess' Theatre, had suggested to him to perform at his establishment some years previous, and to that place he now repaired. He studied English with Rev. Mr. BELLEW, a sensational preacher of note, and he appeared in 1860, under the management of Mr. HARRIS, in "Ruy Blas." His success was immediate. It determined him to forsake the French stage and to give his whole energy to the (to him) easy task of delighting English audiences.—Laconically as we have dwelt upon Mr. FECHTER's connection with the drama in France, we shall write still more briefly of his after life in England. Mr. DICKENS' elaborate paper in fact, if it describes rather enigmatically Mr. FECHTER's power of impressing an assemblage plastic to the moulding might of romance, does it—at least in the writer's recollection of the actor at the Porte St. Martin, when he assumed the characters he was specially fitted to—with considerable accuracy. As the article in question states, Mr. FECHTER acted *Hamlet* in England, and by innovations that will have notice here by and by, commanded attention and discussion, and prosperity for his theatre. The first performance of the artist in this country occurs Monday evening at Niblo's. "Ruy Blas" is to be the play. The warmth and vigor Mr. FECHTER's interpretations, we are assured, are still marked by, will of course have instant appreciation; whether the countless niceties of his by-play will be detected by the habitual frequenter of New-York places of resort is less positive. As we have shown Mr. FECHTER to be a thoroughly French artist, we need not add that these niceties constitute a large share of his claims to unusual regard. The Queen of Spain in the drama is to be represented by Miss CLAOTILDE LECLERCQ, whom the management of Niblo's engaged to accompany Mr. FECHTER, with whom she has played in London for some years. The other characters will be assumed by the members of the regular company, who are likely to retain them for a fortnight, when a change of bill will be made. The engagement of Mr. FECHTER at Niblo's extends over six weeks only.

The Academy Ball.

The ball of the American Club, one of the noted events of the dancing season, came off at the Academy of Music last evening, and notwithstanding the storm, the attendance was extremely large, the Academy being crowded in every part. All the City officials, a majority of the members of the State Legislature, the officers of the various City regiments, and very many prominent men in social, political and other walks of life were present. Dancing was almost out of the question, on account of the crowded state of the floor. No particular attempt was made at decoration. The stage was draped as a tent, and at the rear was a scene representing the Club House of the association, situated on an island in Indian Harbor, Long Island Sound. The "Tiger" of the Club, surrounded by the American coat, in gas jets, was suspended from the ceiling in the centre, and pleased brilliantly over the multitude. The display of dress and jewelry seen by the ladies present might be called magnificent, and the effect produced by the various colors as the crowd surged through the building was very beautiful. Nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred during the night, and it was far beyond the small hours when the last set was danced, and the American ball became an event of the past.

A LARGE TRUST ESTATE.

Important Suit to Be Argued by the Surrogate—Charges of Fraud and Misrepresentation—Over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars Involved.

A case of much interest, not only as regards the amount in litigation, but also as to the prominence of the parties most interested, came before the Supreme Court at Chambers yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding. It is entitled ELIZABETH R. BOWNE vs. HERMANUS B. DURYEA and others. The defendant DURYEA is a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn. The plaintiff is the granddaughter of Mr. BOWNE, who died some time since, leaving a large estate, consisting principally of houses and lots, which have much increased in value since his death. From the papers in the case it appears that when he died the estate was valued at considerably over a million of dollars. In his will Mr. BOWNE left the bulk of his property to his son GILBERT W. He also left to HERMANUS B. DURYEA property which was appraised at the sum of $100,000, for his use during his life, with remainder over to his grandchildren, CORNELIUS B. and S. B. DURYEA; also the sum of $100,000 to his son GILBERT W. for the sole use and benefit of the plaintiff, Miss ELIZABETH R. BOWNE. When GILBERT W. BOWNE executed his will he left the residue of his property to HERMANUS B. DURYEA, JOHN LEVERSIDGE and one other person in trust. The three, acting as trustees under the will, were to have the property appraised, and then divided in such a way that the residuary legatees should receive equal nieces ceased by the grandfather's will might be corrected. The property was to be held in trust until the plaintiff herein came of age, and then it was to be divided among the legatees according to the terms of the will. If the plaintiff or any of the nephews died before the plaintiff arrived at the age of 21 years, that share was to be divided pro rata among the survivors. But before GILBERT BOWNE's death one of the nephews died. Mr. GILBERT W. BOWNE died in 1863, and his will was soon after admitted to probate. In 1864 the executors passed their accounts, from which it appeared that there was a balance in their hands of $96 28, held by them in trust. Thereupon they petitioned the Supreme Court for compensation for their labors as trustees, and that

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

An attempt was made yesterday by E. H. Ludlow & Co. to break the silence of the Exchange Rooms by a public sale of real estate, but the result was a discouraging failure. Two lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, [illegible] feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, were put up at $7,000, but received no bids and were withdrawn. After consultation with the owner, the property was offered again at $7,000 each lot, with the same result as before, and the room was again deserted, no sale having been effected there this week.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports the sale of three lots east side of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, each [illegible], for $[illegible].

Also two lots east side of Fifth-avenue, twenty-seven feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, each [illegible], for $[illegible]. Each to be built upon this coming Spring, in connection with the corner lot adjoining, first-class, four story brown stone house.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Ivy-st., easterly corner, [illegible] ... $4,750

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

East Orange.

[illegible]

Jersey City.

[illegible]

Hudson City.

[illegible]

Bergen.

[illegible]

West Hoboken.

[illegible]

North Bergen.

Homestead-place and New-York and Paterson road, n. w. corner, [illegible] ... $[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to Real Estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity in their conduct and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledge will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, offer for sale the following desirable Houses and Lots:

[illegible]

Also a number of desirable first-class residences from 30th to 50th-sts., built in the best manner.
Also residence south of 26th-st.

FOR SALE—5TH AND 6TH-AV. LOTS, OPPOSITE the Central Park.
Also, several plots of LOTS on the Boulevard, Morningside and Riverside Parks.
Also, several desirable plots of LOTS on the principal avenues and streets south of the Park.
Also, WATER FRONTS on the East and North Rivers.
Also, LOTS singly or in plots in desirable locations suitable for investment or immediate improvement. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE FIVE [illegible] [illegible] four-story brown-stone houses [illegible] 68th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; [illegible]; plumbed; black walnut parlors; at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or [illegible], North River, at No. [illegible] Pine-st., at 2 P. M.
J. W. STEVENS & BROS.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE City will sell their first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., with or without the elegant furniture, at a low price. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 26 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONtemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of houses on the west side of Madison-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway.

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING List of Houses and Lots for Sale and to Let.—Owners will have their business promptly attended to by leaving or sending particulars to my office.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 26 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 150 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,000 to remain; possession 30 [illegible].

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON South-st., a most desirable residence, with thirteen rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, icehouse, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—Every convenience except a mortgage; 10 acres under highest cultivation; will exchange for a desirable City residence; terms to suit. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine-st., New-York. WILEY, Agent, Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 345 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Plenty of fruit, neat buildings, ten minutes' walk from village and depot, at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEROW & VOIGT, or of W. I. CONKLIN, No. 15 4th-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS ON BROADway and on the streets near Broadway. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story, first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE HANDsome roomy three-story high-stoop house No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near [illegible] and Broadway cars; possession at once; all improvements. Apply on premises; $400 to May, low rent after May.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 5th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address K., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 28th sts.; rent not to exceed $[illegible] to $1,000. Address R., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EGLESTON & SMITH,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
Deal in all classes of
RAILWAY, COUNTY AND CITY BONDS,
Buy and sell, on commission,
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS.
And receive Deposits, subject to checks, allowing interest on balances.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.
To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.
The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,000,000 January, 1870. }
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871.
1,000,000 in 1871 and 1872, as } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
required, on 60 days notice.
The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.
I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 26th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NO. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By order,
S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. S. SHAMAN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue D and Fourteenth-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 264 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (10[illegible] miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,[illegible]
Net Earnings per annum	[illegible]
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,[illegible]

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line [illegible] miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.
Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,
in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these Bonds is at the rate of $[illegible] per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$[illegible]

Length of road, [illegible] miles; price, [illegible] and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

ROME.
DETTA, FREEBORN & CO.,
English and American Banking House, established in 1854, have lately taken into partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the more central situation, Piazza di Lione, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.
Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 22 NASSAU-ST.
OFFERS FOR SALE
$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.
$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.
It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $[illegible]. For sale by
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
OGDEN & STANTON, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. Railroad stock. City railroad stocks and bonds bought and sold by S. B. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	112⅞	113⅛
Coupon, 1881	116⅞	116⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	112⅞	113⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	113⅝	114	10-40 Regis.	111	111⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅞	114⅞	10-40 Coupon	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅞	114	Gold	120⅞	120⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅞	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅞	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65 Jan. and July	112⅞	113			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,166,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	348,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rates of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to our care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT BY
LERY & BORG,
No. 61 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 [illegible], and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

$333,000 TO LOAN ON BROOKLYN and New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit, on first and second mortgages. Bonds, checks and notes negotiated. R. F. COOK, No. 136 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 28 and 29, Howard Building.

$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED FOR investment in an extensive manufacturing business of the highest character [illegible]; [illegible] will be given to secure to the lender a large profit. Principals only address PAY ROLL, Box No. 168 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 5 CENTS TO [illegible]. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR SAW MILL, OF iron frame, Lane's patent, suitable for upper and lower saw carriage, 26 feet of wood; patent set works, setting both ends of log at once; saw, Emerson's best, [illegible] inches in diameter, with movable teeth; all in perfect order; price, $800. Address I. K. J., Marsh and Post Office, Staten Island.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	297,[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BERRIEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.
The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 15, 1870.
The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 237 Broadway.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 10th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 5th inst.
Transfer books will close on the 5th inst., and reopen on the 10th inst. T. B. STOUT, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1870.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 43 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. [illegible], 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. [illegible], 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 45 William-st.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1870 January Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. [illegible] 6th-av. (Booth's Building.)
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10. WM. M. GILES, President.
H. H. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 Bowery, near Avenue D.
On the 1st of January, 1870, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of [illegible] SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $[illegible] and under.
Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 3, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,093,148 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870 JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. P. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, }
WILLIAM REEDER, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 8.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 331 3d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. F. E. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 164 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.
TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold). For each word over ten words, 50c. (gold.)
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

KRYOLITE.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 122 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced since said date below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present, and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 23 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE OWEN, SMITH OWEN, WILLIAM H. HISCOX and REUBEN L. ALLEN, under the name of G. & S. OWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. HISCOX retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business under the same firm name, and settle all accounts of the late firm.
GEORGE OWEN,
SMITH OWEN,
WM. C. HISCOX,
REUBEN L. ALLEN.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under firms of CALDWELL, GORDON & CO., of Philadelphia and New-York, and of HALL, CALDWELL & CO., at Boston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
S. CALDWELL, Jr.,
F. A. HALL,
N. P. GORDON,
SAM'L B. YOUNG.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.
OFFICE OF FOWLER & WILSON, No. 63 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FOWLER & WILSON, for the transaction of a commission business in the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Governments and other securities. Respectfully yours,
MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
GEORGE W. WILSON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THIS IS to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of COCHRAN, HAMILTON & CO., in the City of New-York; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of bonds, gold, and securities; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM H. HAMILTON and HENRY CLAPP, all of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; special partner, WELLINGTON CLAPP, of said City of New-York; the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash; the partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1870, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1873.
ROBT. COCHRAN, }
WM. H. HAMILTON, } General partners.
HENRY CLAPP, }
WELLINGTON CLAPP, Special partner.
[5c. rev. stamp—canceled.]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of MORAN & GOULD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEODORE T. MORAN,
WM. E. GOULD, Jr.
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1869.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORAN & MURRAY, for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, at No. 28 Pine-st.
THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, Jr.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
1st JANUARY, 1870.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT & GOULD, for the purpose of transacting a stock brokerage commission business, and have taken an office at No. 21 Exchange-place, near Broad-st. HENRY S. LEAVITT,
WM. E. GOULD.
JAN. 1, 1870.

JAN. 1, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, as Bankers and Brokers, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the name of SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., expired this ultimo, and was by mutual consent dissolved.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HOWELL W. BICKLEY.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH will succeed to the business of the late firm in Philadelphia, under the name of D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH and HOWELL W. BICKLEY will continue the business in New-York, the style of the house to be EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
G. G. HAVEN,
A. FINDLAY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 52 Wall-st.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
A. FINDLAY, Jr.,
E. L. SMYTH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR, is hereby dissolved by limitation. Mr. WM. B. LEONARD retires from the business; either member will sign in liquidation.
WM. B. LEONARD,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of RHOADES & GROSVENOR, and will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 54 Leonard-st.
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAN. 1, 1870. JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under name of WHITEHOUSE & CO. expires THIS DAY by limitation. Mr. E. M. WHITEHOUSE, owing to ill health, will retire from active business.
The business of the house will be continued under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., by Mr. W. T. PHIPARD, (who is partner in our present firm,) and Mr. JOHN L. BUTLER, as general partners, with a special capital of $[illegible], contributed equally by Messrs. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE and DAVID G. LEGGET (of late firm of Schenck, Rutherford & Co.)
(Signed.) WHITEHOUSE & CO.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. GEORGE WESTFELDT, OF NEW-York, and Mr. JOHN DENNISTOUN, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firms, here and in New-York.
In the latter place the style of the firm will be DENNISTOUN, WESTFELDT & CO.
Mr. THOMAS SELLAR retires from both our firms, and returns to his former position as senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THOMAS SELLAR & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

JAN. 1, 1870.
THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at No. 17 Broad-st. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the business of the late firm of RUFUS HATCH & CO.
H. H. BAXTER,
RUFUS HATCH,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
WILLIAM LEMMON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and commercial business, under the firm name of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, at No. 10 Wall-st.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of ALFRED BRIDGEMAN & SON, and will continue the seed business as heretofore at No. 876 Broadway.
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN,
ALFRED T. BRIDGEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
JOHN F. M. RICHARDS IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS,
No. 204 Broadway.

HAVING ADMITTED MY BROTHER, MOSES TAYLOR CAMPBELL, as a partner, the firm in future will be SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.
(Signed.) SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. WILLARD H. NEWELL HAS this day retired from our firm, and Mr. CHARLES T. NEWELL is admitted a partner therein. NEWELL BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. No. 15 Murray-st.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD SLADE and Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL are partners in our house from this date.
JAN. 1, 1870. E. R. DIBBLE & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN E. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. JOHN S. BARNES BECOMES A partner in our house from this date. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm name. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSEquence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm. DUTILH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-ORLEANS, 1st January, 1870.
MR. R. J. CROSS THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY retires from it. GEO. WESTFELDT & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating the following promissory note which has been lost, viz.: Stein, Bros. & Co., Baltimore Md., drawn to their own order, dated Sept. 11, 1869, at six months, for twenty-four hundred twenty-two and fifty-seven one-hundredth dollars, and payable at National Union Bank of Maryland. Payment has been stopped. MACKINTOSH, GREEN & HORTON,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1870. No. 114 Franklin-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12	Marathon, Th'day, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA......Jan. 8	INDIA..........Jan. 29
COLUMBIA......Jan. 15	CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5
EUROPA..........Jan. 22	IOWA..........Feb. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain Price......Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting..........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green..........Jan. 26, at [illegible]
COLORADO, Captain Williams...Feb. 2, at 6 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Feb. 16, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, Grace, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$135 to $170. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 21.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship, TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 86 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow Jan. 22.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.......Saturday, Jan. 8
MARIPOSA.............KEMBLE.......Saturday, Jan. 15
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—FRENCH cargo, short shipped per Pereire, has arrived per Java. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander [illegible], leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILS, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN—NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular Albany and Troy line, will leave Pier No. 44 North River on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY thereafter until further notice. Freight and passengers for the North and West taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad; also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 5:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 25, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 5:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted), connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.
Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE FOR SINGLE or two horses. Can be seen at the carriage factory of Arthur Bell, No. 144 East 41st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, economical and obliging servant; best reference given. Call at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best reference given. Can be seen at No. 150 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or plain cook, washer or ironer; can be seen at her present place until Saturday. Call or address at No. 14 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a private family's washing; has no objection to do it by the month; can do fluting and can give good reference if required. Call or address Mrs. MAHON, at No. 443 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a few engagements by the day or week as children's or ladies' dressmaker; understands plain sewing; can operate. Call for two days at No. 420 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; good City reference; is fully competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 489 East 14th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GERman a place as waiter or to make himself useful in any way, in a family, hotel or restaurant; speaks some French and English, and is willing to work for low wages. Apply at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse to an infant; can bring it up by bottle or hand; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 339 6th-av., now No. 385.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG WOmen, with good City reference, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as up-stairs girl, willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at 117 West 26th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 310 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A POSITION as copyist, lady's companion, or governess, or teacher of English and music; City or vicinity; references. Call or address J. D., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, to take in a few gentlemen's washing, or a respectable family's; can do fluting if required. Apply to Mrs. MANING, No. 404 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—WASHING BY A GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at No. 123 West 19th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can be well recommended. Apply for two days at 141 East 13th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, American, English, Welsh, French, Scotch, German, Irish, Protestants and others, as housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids and seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers at No. 105 4th-av., up stairs, Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A WIDOW LADY without incumbrance wishes a position in country or city as housekeeper to a gentleman with children, or take charge of a house for an invalid lady; salary $4 a week, or less for a good home. Call or address all week, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 1,164 Broadway, near 27th-st.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 29 4TH-AV., NEW No. 285.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestants and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED English person with good reference desires a situation as housekeeper in a private family; no objection to the country. Address Miss DAINTY, Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN with a private family, or drive a horse and wagon for a store; understands the shipping and delivering of goods; has driven fifteen years steady in New-York; can get first-class City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can give best City reference; is willing to make himself useful; capable of doing so; well recommended for his behavior. Address, for one day, B., Box No. 283 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and reliable; has the best of City references from his last employers. Address R. R. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, an English Protestant, to take charge of horses, is a good plain gardener; or to do any other general work. Address A., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Address J. T., No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding house; City or country; good City reference. Call or address for two days E. F. B., at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN CAN be had for low wages; can milk, and is willing to do anything required; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT (PROTESTant) as first-class waiter. Call at No. 45 West 17th-st. at noon.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook. Apply at No. 4 West 31st-st., before 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 128 Times Office.

NO. 207 EAST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—A fine back parlor, unfurnished, with large pantries; also two furnished rooms on third floor, with board; respectable location; terms reasonable.

A ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, without board; location not above 14th-st., or below 8th-st.; neighborhood good; price moderate. Address P., Box No. 475 New-York Post Office.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. Apply at the Everett Library, No. 73 West 34th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs, has changed hands; been newly furnished; pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or singly.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—ACCOMMODAtions with first-class board, at No. 140 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park; references exchanged.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 30 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enabling him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 29 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays; evening, 6 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored in fifteen minutes by Dr. EVANS' Elixir. Circular forwarded free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE of private disease, nervousness, that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Address or apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's school.
The next term will begin Feb. 2. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$500 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 871 and 873 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

TO PARENTS OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AND OTHERS.

The undersigned having long felt it to be one of the duties of his position to exercise, when it may be desired, a certain care over American youth, especially those of the Church he represents, who may be left in Paris for education, proposes now to take the first step towards an organized discharge of that duty. He is encouraged by his own experience, and by many expressed wishes and assurances of others, to believe that such a beginning may develop into an institution holding a close relation to the Church here, wherein would be combined educational advantages of the highest order with watchful moral training and religious culture. Such an institution, under the protection of which parents could secure for their children the valuable resources and advantages of the French capital, without fear of its moral dangers, would, it is believed, be highly prized and liberally patronized. The House of Bishops have strongly approved the suggestion of such an adjunct to the provisions of the Church here, but the undersigned has not hitherto been able to bring the project practically forward. He has now, however, so far associated himself with THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTION OF DR. KORNEMANN as to enable him to conform that establishment to the character and needs of the one proposed, and to give to it such extension as offered patronage may require. His recommendation has long been given exclusively to Dr. Kornemann, who has never failed to yield the fullest satisfaction to the American parents whose children have been under his care, and whose high character and uniform success are full guarantee for the able management of any charge confided to him.

Dr. KORNEMANN has made such arrangements in Germany as enable him to take with him thither his pupils during the Summer, thus securing to them, besides the variety of sojourn and recreation of travel, the advantages of studying the German language with the best facilities.

Referring therefore to Dr. KORNEMANN'S circular within indicating present basis of the institution, the undersigned invites the patronage of all who would feel it a privilege to place their sons under his pastoral charge and accept his guarantee for their intellectual and moral well being.

WILLIAM O. LAMSON,
Rector of the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in Paris.

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT, PARIS,
NO. 12 RUE DE BOULOGNE, 12.
Dr. KORNEMANN, formerly a tutor in the Monod family, educates a limited number of young gentlemen, whom he prepares for the Universities, the Army or Mercantile life. His object is to combine as much as possible the advantages of a home education with those of a regular scholastic establishment, and to cultivate in his pupils strictly Evangelical principles. French and German languages spoken in the house.

TERMS.
(Paid Quarterly and in Advance.)
Board, washing and instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Geography, History, English, German and French languages, Literature and Caligraphy, ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
EXTRAS:
Music..........12 guineas per annum.
Drawing..........6 guineas per annum.
Gymnastics..........4 guineas per annum.
A quarter's notice, or payment of a quarter is required previously to the removal of a pupil.
Each young gentleman is requested to bring two pairs of sheets, six towels, six table napkins, a fork and a spoon.
The only vacation is from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. A pupil may remain during the vacation on paying an extra charge of 20 guineas.
For prospectuses and further information, apply to DR. KORNEMANN.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 4 WEST 32D ST.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 183 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
B. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French is the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Leplanes, No. 3 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 22. Superior accommodations, and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 166 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 2. Pupils entering any time previous will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $225.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM London, and accustomed to teaching, desires a position as visiting governess in a school or family in New-York or the suburbs. Attainments, French acquired abroad, German, music, singing, and English in all its branches. Highest testimonials. Address F. H. W., No. 380 West 21st-st., New-York.

A PROFESSOR FROM PARIS, WITH the highest references, assures rapid progress to his pupils in the French language. Terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 2,100 New-York Post Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—BRANCH classics; time required, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply in person, on Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 213 5th-av., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS B. CRANE and LORIN P. CRANE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus B. Crane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Lorin P. Crane, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM KEATING CLARE, Assignee.
d24-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. DRAKE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said John N. Drake in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY L. DE VERTU, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Anthony L. De Vertu, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Sparkman, Place & King, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, Sparkman, Place & King, a corporation bankrupt, conveyed and assigned all its estate and effects whatsoever to [illegible] as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all its creditors, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York this 22d day of December, A. D. 1869.
W. P. BUCKMASTER, Trustee, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.
d24-law3wF

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET,
for the first time in three years.
With Mr. D. W. Waller.....as the..........Ghost
Mr. Theo. Hamilton.......as the..........King
Mr. W. E. Sheridan........as..........Laertes
Mr. D. C. Anderson........as..........Polonius
Mr. Chas. Peters..........as the......First Grave Digger
Miss Fanny Morant........as the..........Queen
Miss Blanche De Bar.......as..........Ophelia
Entirely new scenery..........by Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes..........by..........Thos. Joyce
Properties..........by..........J. P. [illegible]
Machinery..........by..........[illegible] and Assistants
FIRST HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THREE PIECES. TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM. COBBLER AND TAILOR. MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and
NO. 800 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institution abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to these Conservatories alone does this honor belong.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 800 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 126 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT—Saturday, Jan. 8, 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL—Friday, Jan. 7, 2½ P. M.
OLE BULL.
S. B. MILLS.
ORCHESTRA OF 100,
CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS' LECTURES

MAGNIFICENT EXPERIMENTS.
Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.
Course tickets (reserved seats) obtained at Association rooms, (where seats must be selected from plan,) and at book and music stores on Broadway.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS

will be given in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH INST.
Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place.

MR. LEVY, CORNET, WILL PLAY "MAUD Waltz," (with organ accompaniment by Mora,) at the SATURDAY POPULAR, Jan. 8.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1869.
In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1871; the said proposals to be opened before and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
20,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 53 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x42 inches, and weighing 61 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 70 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
50 reams super-sized and calendered, 19x24 inches, and weighing 30 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing 21 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weights.)
1,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
1,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
1,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
1,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
1,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
1,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,500 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
2,000 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weights.)
200 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
1,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
200 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
100 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.
(Engine sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 28x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 25x38 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 44 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x23 inches, weighing 20 pounds per ream.
CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, weighing 55 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than 1,000 reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF LITTLE EM'LY.
A Dramatic Version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by
CHARLES DICKENS,
Which has proved a PERFECT SUCCESS.
EXCELLENT ACTING!
ALL NEW. { MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! SUPERB MUSIC! GRAND EFFECTS! } ALL NEW.
AND WONDEROUS TABLEAUX!
ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,
The representative actor of the European stage,
MR. FECHTER,
Will make his first appearance in America as
RUY BLAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."—DICKENS.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer take great pleasure in announcing the arrival in this country of
MR. FECHTER,
THE RECOGNIZED REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR
of the
EUROPEAN STAGE,
who will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870,
in the title role in Victor Hugo's
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
of
RUY BLAS.
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
the leading actress of the English stage (who will on this occasion make her debut before an American audience,) and a company of
FIRST CLASS ARTISTS
are specially engaged to support Mr. Fechter.
BOX OFFICE FOR MR. FECHTER'S NIGHTS open six days in advance, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | WITHOUT A NAME. WITHOUT A NAME. WITHOUT A NAME. | A New Burlesque at 8 every day.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES, DEBONAY, MARSDEN.
ON VIEW ALL DAY,
THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF SAVAGE ANIMALS.
THE SUPERB ARRAY OF LIVING BIRDS.
THE MAMMOTH AQUARIUM OF LIVING FISH.
THE GRAND CORNET PROMENADE CONCERTS.
AT 8 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Last nights of DORA BELLA.
Last nights of DORA BELLA. } Lisa Weber Burlesque Combination.
Last nights of DORA BELLA.
LISA WEBER, HARLAND, WILMORE, HALL AND RIGHTON.
NEXT MONDAY AT 2..........IXION!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA,
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
introducing a marvellously-trained
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
pronounced by the public and the Press
A PRODUCTION OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY.
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SURPASSING BRILLIANCY,
introducing the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

1870. 1870.
"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.
C. T. JONES, President. R. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
A. J. HUDSON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HEALD, Jr., Treasurer.

MR. LEVY, CORNET, WILL PLAY "INflammatus," (with organ accompaniment, by Mora,) SATURDAY POPULAR, Jan. 8.

LECTURES

REV. WM. H. MILBURN

Will deliver his
TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
In the Hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the
MISSION WORK OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Mr. MYRON A. WARD WILL PRESIDE AT THE ORGAN.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1 for each, or $1 50 for both lectures—may be procured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 134 Broadway.

HELP FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

HON. HORACE GREELEY
WILL LECTURE AT
IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
In aid of the fund for the
RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
Subject—"SELF-MADE MEN."
"Doesticks" will read an Original Humorous Poem written for the occasion. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. To be had at the music stores and at the Times Counting Room.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE Lectures on Science and Art, in the large hall of the Cooper Union will begin on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock precisely, when Professor Elliott will deliver the first of four lectures on "ANIMAL LIFE."
The course will be continued on each following Saturday Evening until further notice.
Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratuitously on application at the office or reading room of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 130 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.
On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday at 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANNE A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood, designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Mariette W. his wife, Louisa S. Madden, Isaac Hall, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain, as assignee in Bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston, as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Aimable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James H. Craig, Nathan Seely, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Semon Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Sett. No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1869. MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SMITH HARRISON, CHARLES HARRISON and JOSEPH CROSFIELD, plaintiffs, against ROBERT JAMES JACKSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand and ninety-seven dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon, from the 2d day of April, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d17-law6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor.
BENEFIT OF WM. HORACE LINGARD.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
LINGARD IN 7 PIECES.
Mr. and Mrs. WHITE.
WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
The great lyric and dramatic artists.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD SKETCHES,
including his new and life like photographs of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, Esq., and on this occasion in order to remove an impression which appears to prevail in many minds that the wonderful and rapid changes in dress and character of his sketches are effected by collusion with a double or confederate, Mr. Lingard will exhibit to the public his modus operandi, by
DRESSING AND UNDRESSING
in presence
OF THE AUDIENCE.
PLUTO,
(entirely reconstructed,)
with new features, culminating in a new grand
CANCAN AND SHOO-FLY.
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY—A new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama in One act and One scene with FIVE characters in FIVE minutes by WM. HORACE LINGARD.
ALSO,
First appearance of a new American Prima Donna, MISS EMILY PETRIE, in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.
Nearly ready, Jos. C. Foster's grand spectacular and legendary romance, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
which will be produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS EVENING, 8th TIME, WILD OATS. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. B. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Miss Dyas, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton and others.
SATURDAY, (5th time,) CENTRAL PARK.
On MONDAY, Jan. 10, will be presented with new music, scenery, appointments, uniforms, costumes, and a splendid regimental band, Mr. T. W. Robertson's fine Military Drama,
OURS.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the crowded houses to witness this masterpiece of Sheridan's genius, it will be repeated on THURSDAY NEXT. The programme for the week will therefore be:
MONDAY, 1st time—OURS.
TUESDAY, 2d time—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, 3d time—OURS.
THURSDAY, 17th time—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, 4th time—OURS.
SATURDAY, 5th time—OURS.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS. SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA, in active preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING—THE BUSYBODY!
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE BUSYBODY!
MONDAY EVENING—THE BUSYBODY!
TUESDAY EVENING—THE BUSYBODY!
A Great Comic Hit! WEDNESDAY NEXT, Jan. 12, first production of OLIVE LOGAN'S American Comedy, "SURF; Or, Summer Scenes at Long Branch."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX.
SHOUTS OF WELCOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
FERGUSON TROTTER OF PICCADILLY..........GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Gustin, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
introductory to the audience,
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the 'Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

ON THE AIR AND RESPIRATION,
By Professor JOHN C. DRAPER, with illustrations, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Great Hall of Cooper Union.

Y. M. C. A.—SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1870.
Miss JENNIE E. BULL, Mezzo Soprano.
Mr. WM. H. BECKETT, Baritone.
Mr. J. LEVY, Cornet, "Maud Waltz" and "Inflammatus," with organ accompaniment.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Organist.
Concert at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Owing to the great popularity of these concerts the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and tickets offered for sale at the music stores and Pattison & Co.'s, up the hall; also at the door.

TAMMANY.—N. Y. A. CO.—ANNIVERSARY week. TO-NIGHT—First appearance of Alice Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's entire Band of Minstrels in BAD DICKEY. New Farce, The Highwayman's Holiday. Parker's Cardiff Giant, Hercules Abroad, Punch and Judy. Six theatres open. Admission 30 cents. MATINEE TO-MORROW.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S 200 "WAR WITH ENGLAND." Appointments: Trenton, 4th; Northampton, 6th; Thompsonville, 7th; Danbury, 7th; Springfield, 8th. TAMMANY, "OLD FOGIES," next Sunday.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting our new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, AT 7 o'clock.—Sale of a large collection of BOOKS, being selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES, comprising STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. Also, a valuable assortment of Theological Books, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., AT AUCTION. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a fine COLLECTION of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, consisting of over 10,000 prints, suitable for illustrating or scrap books; distinguished Americans, foreigners, theatrical celebrities, &c., &c. Also, several very valuable autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a FINE LOT OF ENGLISH BOOKS, recent consignment. See catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
450 barrels Almeria Grapes.
100 frails Dates.
25 barrels Cherries.
30 bags Naples Walnuts.
150 [illegible]
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Oranges.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story frame cottage, with brick basement, and lot, north side of 110th-st., 400 feet west of 3d-av.; house in fine order, with all improvements. Full particulars and maps at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two new three-story brick houses and lot, south side Flushing-av., 40 feet east of Canton-st.; houses in good order, and sale positive. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 202 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 4th-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory [illegible] month.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTing, Pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,360 Broadway.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAFES.

SAFES! SAFES!! CLEARING OUT SALE!!!
For the next fifteen days the entire stock of LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park-place.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The work on the new Post Office progresses satisfactorily, and after Congress has appropriated the requisite $1,000,000 cash there will be something of the former activity on the grounds. A great part of the centre area has already disappeared, although but few men have been digging there, and in six weeks the excavation will be about complete. The Messrs. Cornell have commenced to deliver the cellar iron pillars for which they received the contract, and the solid stone abutments will be ready for them before Spring. There are less than 100 men now employed on the grounds.

A Milwaukee and St. Paul first mortgage bond of $1,000, numbered 2,597, was stolen in Wall-street yesterday. The brokers and bankers were cautioned against negotiating it.

In an interview had yesterday by our reporter with Wm. Horace Lingard, of the Grand Opera House, that gentleman assured us that he and Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard are reconciled so truly that he believes nothing but death will ever separate them. He further added that neither he nor the lady ever desired to enter a court of justice, and both sincerely regret the publicity given to their little domestic trouble. It was the result of the machinations of evil-minded busybodies, he said, whom both believed to be friends, but whom they have forever discarded. Happiness once more reigns in their household, and promises to be perpetual.

Dr. Doremus begins this evening his course of illustrated lectures on the "Scientific and Biblical Accounts of Creation." There will be splendid and novel experiments in his various chemical illustrations. The course will continue on the Friday evenings in January, at the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt will lecture at Steinway Hall next Monday evening, on "What was and what is across the continent." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the increase of the fund for building Trinity Baptist Church. A Fair recently held at Apollo Hall, yielded $8,000, and a benevolent gentleman promises, that if raised to $10,000, he will give an additional $1,000 for the purpose.

A free course of scientific lectures is to be given in the great hall of the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the trustees of that institution, Saturday evenings, commencing Jan. 8. The subject and lectures for each evening will be advertised in the Friday morning and evening newspapers. One of the most important lectures of the course will be delivered this evening at Cooper Union Hall by Professor John C. Draper, "On the Air and Respiration." Numerous experiments will be made illustrating the peculiar qualities of the gases found in the atmosphere.

The scholars attending the Thirteenth Ward Industrial School had a very pleasant time yesterday on the occasion of their Christmas festival. Their parents turned out in large numbers to see the little ones enjoy themselves, and receive their New Year's presents. Each scholar was presented by Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, with an article of clothing or shoes, and a bagful of candies and cakes. This school is kept in a high state of efficiency through the zealous efforts of the excellent teachers, Miss Phillips and Miss Johnson.

The three girls, Catharine Troy, Mary E. Colman and Mary Donley, who, it will be remembered, left their residences in this City some weeks ago for the purpose of connecting themselves with an improper house in St. Louis, were before the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoners expressed their regret for their indiscretion, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

Mr. R. R. West, President and Treasurer of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling, calls attention to the fact that an impostor has been obtaining contributions in the name of the Society. Every person connected with the Association is provided with a proper certificate.

Arrangements have been made for a torchlight procession of the friends of Judge Ledwith, who intend to start from Tenth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street this evening, and after passing through the principal streets of the Twentieth Ward, proceed to his residence in West Thirty-third-street, and serenade him there.

The annual missionary service of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, was held last evening. After the usual services, which were led by Dr. Muhlenberg, Dr. Paddock, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, repeated by request his sermon delivered at the opening of the Board of Missions. At the conclusion of the sermon a very liberal collection was taken up in aid of the missionary work.

The meeting which was announced to be held at the Clipper office to-day between the friends of Mace and Allen was a fizzle. Neither party had ever heard anything about it until it was stated in yesterday morning papers. Mr. Mace has forwarded a set of articles to Allen and is waiting for his reply. Mace, attended by his agent, Fred Abrahams, visited the Clipper office yesterday morning, but on purely private business.

The shoe clerks of this City announce with pleasure the fact that all the employers have consented to close at 8 o'clock in the evening, (Saturdays excepted,) save one or two, who are scarcely of importance enough to be mentioned. The Committee having the matter in charge are to be commended for the skill with which they have done the work intrusted to them. A circular has been issued by the dealers calling a meeting for Tuesday next, at Masonic Hall. It will doubtless be in strong sympathy with the movement of the clerks.

John Gemevy, a retail liquor dealer doing business at West Farms, Westchester County, was arrested yesterday on the charge of not paying special tax. He was brought before Commissioner Shields, and was held in his own recognizance to appear for examination.

Philo Chase, of No. 15 Wall-street, for eight years a member of the Maine Bar, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Blatchford, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney Jackson.

John Wallace was yesterday struck on the head by a ladder which fell from the Elevated Railroad, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, and was so severely injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, at which no business of a public nature was done except the transfer of Sergeant J. H. Ferris from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the First Precinct.

A fire broke out yesterday on the first floor of No. 89 West-street, occupied by Gautier, Smith & Co., commission merchants, who were damaged about $600. E. Beyer, lockmaker, occupying the second and third floors, suffered in a like amount, and T. Peterson, rigger, on the fourth floor, estimated loss $600.

Coroner Flynn commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of George Reinberger, the German who was killed on Monday by the sudden fall of an elevator at premises No. 89 Ann-street. The witnesses examined testified that the elevator had been for some time in a dangerous condition, being wholly unguarded on every floor. The jury inquired of a practical engineer, who had examined the elevator, if it would be better to have one man in charge instead of leaving it open to all the tenants and their employes. An affirmative answer being given Mr. Riley, the owner, remarked that the tenants would not pay the expense of an engineer to look after the elevator. He was reminded by the Coroner that human lives should not be endangered through false economy. The Grand Jury would probably take some action in the present case. In order that the jury and the Coroner might make a personal examination of the elevator machinery the case was laid over until to-day.

Thos. Sampson has been appointed chief of the corps of detectives employed by the New-York Stock Exchange to look out for the thieves that occasionally ply their vocation there. He has resigned his position as Chief of the Sub-Treasury detective force.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Charles Dunham was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Charles Lane, No. 1 Suffolk street, and attempting to carry away a set of harness valued at $650. He was committed for trial.

John Rosenberg, of No. 5 Ridge-street, caused the arrest of Geo. Emmitt yesterday on a charge of larceny. The complainant gave the prisoner the materials for twelve pairs of kid shoes and a set of lasts, valued in all at $70. The workman received the property on the 19th of October, and never made any return. The detectives ascertained that Emmitt had committed similar larcenies in other parts of the City. Justice Dowling remanded the accused for trial.

James Dougherty, now of the House of Detention, was assaulted in Washington-street, on the night of the 22d ult., by Michael Fitzgerald and several other men, who stole from him [illegible] in money and a silver watch. Fitzgerald was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday, and fully committed for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Flynn, in the case of Cornelius Horigan, who was run over on the 19th ult. by a Third-avenue car, and died of his injuries on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered, as no blame could be attached to the driver or conductor.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at No. 316 East Fifteenth-street over the body of August Morganstan, the German who hung himself on Wednesday night, as already reported. The deceased occupied his room in company with John A. Lehmann, who left the room on Tuesday and agreed to meet the deceased at dinner on Wednesday. When he came home, Lehman found the room door locked, which, being forced open, the deceased was found hanging to a nail in the door. No motive could be ascertained.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered his celebrated lecture on "Street Life in Europe" before a large and appreciative audience at Steinway Hall last evening. He illustrated his subject by new and additional anecdotes characteristic of the different European nationalities, and drew a contrast between them and those of the American nation favorable to the latter. The lecture was well received and was frequently applauded.

The following challenge from the Tyne four-oared crew—Renforth, Martin, Winship and Taylor—who lately defeated the "Londoners"—Kelly, Sadler, Messenger and Harrington—who rowed and won the championship of England on the Tyne, Nov. 18, 1869, to the St. John crew, known as "the Paris crew," was brought by Walter Brown, the American oarsman, who lately returned from England, "to row them a straight-away race of four and a half miles, with the tide or in slack water, on the Hudson River or at Springfield, Mass., for the sum of 500 sovereigns a side, in gold, and will accept the sum of £200 for expenses; or they will give the expenses and have the race take place on any waters in England, in the Summer of this year."

Rev. Mr. Milburn delivered his popular lecture on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. So many have listened to the eloquence of the blind preacher that a mere mention of the fact that he lectured, almost obviates any necessity for the statement that all present spent a most delightful evening.

The stated monthly meeting of the American Institute, was held last evening, Horace Greeley presiding. Thirty-three new members were voted in by ballot. A stormy and rather undignified discussion ensued on a resolution, which was, however, carried, in favor of electing a committee of fifteen to nominate the officers for the ensuing year, to report two weeks hence. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Messrs. Ely, Hall, Bassett, Rich, Proterre, Stetson, Wierd, Stuart, Shannon, Adriance, Histernal, Hull, Nash, Bird and Vanderwenter.

The second annual ball of "Le Coterie of New-York," composed of the gentlemen connected with the principal hotels in this City, takes place at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening, and promises to be a grand affair. Extensive preparations have been made for rendering the masquerade a pleasanter one even than that of the same association last year, which every one who attended it recalls with pleasure.

The assets of the German Savings Bank of this City, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, were $5,096,128 on Jan. 1, showing an increase of $475,526 during the past year. The number of depositors is 16,612.

Edward Cahill, a laborer, of No. 541 West Thirtieth-street, was crushed between two freight cars on the Hudson River Railroad, at the Thirty-third-street depot, sustaining severe injuries.

William Egan, of No. 563 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, had an arm dislocated by a fall through a hatchway at No. 63 Leonard-street.

Harriet S. Kelly, of No. 504 Tenth-street, was arrested for intoxication yesterday, and had an arm broken by a fall in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station.

Neal McLaughlin died suddenly yesterday at No. 517 West Thirty-ninth street.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the members of the Kings County Bar was held yesterday, to consider the subject of reorganizing the Brooklyn City Court. Mr. D. P. Barnard reported the draft of an act to be submitted to the Legislature providing for the election of three Judges for the City Court, and investing it with more extensive jurisdiction than it now exercises. Mr. E. L. Sanderson proposed an amendment providing for the representation of both political parties on the Bench, and speeches on the subject were made by Messrs. E. L. Sanderson, D. P. Barnard, Rodney S. Church, Abram B. Dailey, Bernard Hughes, Colonel Jack and J. M. Stearns. The amendment was lost and the report was adopted.

The amount realized from pew rents in the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Duryea, pastor, is $5,700. The rates of pew rent have been put so low as to enable the greatest number to avail themselves of the privilege of worshiping in that comfortable church.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the house of Gotlieb Cramer, corner of Hicks and President streets, took fire and sustained damage to the amount of $150.

The residence of Mr. G. H. Nichols, No. 33 Schermerhorn-street, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of $200 worth of property.

In the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday Mr. Howell moved a preamble and resolutions providing for the increase of the City Court Bench. Mr. Crooke, a lawyer of high standing in the County, opposed the motion, and said that the proposition merely meant furnishing two comfortable sinecures for somebody at a cost to the county of not less than $12,000. On Mr. Crooke's motion the matter was laid on the table.

Mrs. Louisa Barton, residing at the corner of Willoughby-avenue and Skillman-street, while crossing Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle, was knocked down by a runaway horse attached to the forward wheels of a wagon. She died in a few moments. The husband of Mrs. Barton was formerly Chief of the Troy Police.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Isaac Van Wart Buckout, the murderer, has begun to take his meals with some degree of regularity; and yesterday he asked for a cup of strong tea, and requested to be supplied with a pipe and some tobacco, which were furnished. He is now free in his conversation with his counsel, but by the instructions of his legal advisers he will be reticent for the future on the subject of his crime.

A young man named Morris Cahill, living in Elm-street, Yonkers, while excavating a well in Laurel-street in that village yesterday, was seriously, if not fatally, injured, in consequence of the rope breaking and precipitating the bucket, filled with stone and mud, upon him.

LONG ISLAND.

At the annual communication of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John R. Fairchild, M.; Wm. Reilly, S. W.; R. A. Perkins, J. W.; James Thorn, T.; John Verney, S.; Wm. H. Prentiss, S. D.; Daniel Golder, J. D.; Jacob Carpenter, H.; F. Emerson, M. of C.; A. V. Hicks, Tiler.

A society of the denomination of Free Methodists has been organized at Greenport. An effort is being made to raise funds sufficient to build a church edifice.

The store of John C. King, at Sag Harbor, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire companies were promptly on hand, but owing to a fresh wind they could save nothing. Some of the goods were found near the back door, and it was evidently fired after being robbed. Loss about $3,000. No clue to the incendiaries.

The female incendiary, Ann Morris, of Flushing, was examined before Justice Quarterman Wednesday, and committed to the County Jail. It appears that when discharged by Vandewater last June, she invoked the vengeance of God by fire and water upon his house. Since that time three attempts have been made to destroy his dwelling. The presumption of her guilt is strong.

The rails on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad are laid to within two and a half miles of Southampton.

The arrest of the ruffians charged with the attempted rape of the female temperance lecturer at Astoria, a week ago last Monday, has not been made, because they cannot be found.

Captain James M. Havens has been appointed Trustee of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank in place of N. P. Howell deceased.

The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid at Riverhead on Thursday of next week.

Three thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the erection of a new church at Quogue.

At the Surrogate's office of Suffolk County for the past year eighty wills have been proven, seventy-five letters testamentary issued, sixty-five letters of administration issued and thirty-three guardians appointed. In this county the Surrogate's duties are performed by the County Judge.

NEW-JERSEY.

Since Jan. 1, 1869, 23,000 new members have been initiated into the Order of United American Mechanics in New-Jersey, and 36 new councils organized. The widows' and orphans' fund amounts to $886 87. The receipts of the subordinate councils during the year were $15,[illegible] 37, and donations for relief and benefit, $3,[illegible] 41. The following are the officers: S. C., John S. Read, of Camden Council; V. C., Abraham W. Johnson, of Newark; S. C. S., Joseph Shinn, of Camden; S. C. T., Abner Sparks, of Camden; C. T., John N. Haycock, of Newark; S. C. E., Geo. W. Morehouse, of Osceola; S. C. P., John K. Lorrax, of Evening Star. The next session of the State Council will be held in Millville on the 19th of April next.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mrs. Swartz, who resides at No. 165 Norfolk-street, was dressing her child, a babe two months old, she, in attempting to take a towel from the mantel piece, accidentally upset a kerosene lamp, which fell to the floor and broke, the oil igniting and setting fire to the clothes of another child of Mrs. Swartz's, aged 3 years. The mother at once rushed to the rescue of her little one, and in doing so her own dress caught fire. Perceiving it she ran down stairs, and met a man who refused to assist her. She was, however, seen by another, who threw a shawl about her, and smothered the flames. She is, however, fatally injured.

The Passaic County Court of Appeals meets on the 25th inst.

The Passaic Water Company having purchased, for $22,500, the property and privileges of General Hoxsey, (about 20 lots,) at the northern end of their dam above the falls, have thereby so materially increased their water-power as to render practicable the introduction of water into the Second Ward of the City of Paterson, a measure which it is stated will be carried into effect during the present year.

Dr. H. C. Neer, of Pascack, left home on the morning of the 28th ult. as if to attend to his professional duties, but did not return. On the following day, however, his wife received a letter from him stating that if she did not see him back in three days she need not expect him at all. Since then nothing has been positively known of his whereabouts, although it is rumored that he went directly to New-York, and collecting all his available means, departed thence for California. He leaves a wife and three children, and is reputed to have been in comfortable circumstances with a lucrative practice.

The extensive new print works of Messrs. Reid, Barry & Co., of Passaic, will be put in operation next week, and will employ nearly 200 hands.

Mr. James Bell, a wholesale liquor dealer on Congress-street, has been charged by Internal Revenue Collector Headly with violation of the Internal Revenue laws, in having upon his premises thirty-one empty barrels, each bearing an uncanceled stamp, and for failing to keep a record of his purchases and sales, or expose his sign as a wholesale dealer.

Application is to be made to the New-Jersey Legislature for a charter for the Saddle River and Hoboken Railroad Company.

A highwayman accosted Mr. Geo. Denton, of Paterson, while on his way home, on Tuesday night, with the words "Your money or your life," but upon catching the sound of his intended victim's voice, muttered profanely that he had made a mistake in his man and ran away.

John O'Neil and James Fitzgerald, two New-Yorkers, while intoxicated, entered the Danforth Mills, Paterson, and flourished a dirk knife with such ferocity as to alarm the female operators out of their senses. They were both arrested.

Peter McGovern, Charles Warren, Edward Muller and James Williams were yesterday morning arrested in Jersey City, on a charge of attempting to defraud emigrants going out on steamers on the point of departure. The Recorder committed them for examination.

A woman named Bridget Martin died at the Sisters' Hospital, in Jersey City, on Wednesday night in consequence of injuries received by falling down stairs at her residence in Mercer-street, on Tuesday last. Coroner Burns gave a permit for burial.

John B. Winchler was yesterday arrested in Hudson City on a charge of having beaten his wife and of having injured his mother-in-law during a fit of anger. It is said that he knocked his fist through a pane of glass in his door with such violence as to throw the fragments in the face of the latter. She had just retreated through the door to avoid a beating which he was about to inflict.

Matthew Alber, a German, aged 24, died yesterday from the effects of drinking too much whisky. He lived at No. 71 Magazine-street.

The Council appointed to investigate matters concerning the assessment of property on Third and Willoughby streets met again last night, and listened to the balance of the complaints, some five or six. This ends the complainants' side. The Surveyor seems to be sanguine of a clear defence, and asserts that he will this evening produce before the Council affidavits and other testimony which will corroborate his assertion, and prove that the complaints are entirely without foundation.

During 1869 the Newark Post Office sold $80,000 worth of stamps. The money orders amounted to $89,545 33, and there were 1,800,000 letters passed through the office.

THE LOGAN TRAGEDY.

Further Action of the Coroner—Testimony of the Eye Witnesses—The Murderer Still at Large—Death of Logan—His Dying Statement—He Denies Participation in the Rogers Murder.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn proceeded to examine the three witnesses detained by the Police in the case of James Logan, (No. 2,) who was shot on Wednesday morning in West Houston-street, by Jerry Dunn. These witnesses very justly complain that they were treated by the Eighth Ward Police more like actual criminals than credible witnesses for the people. They were locked up for nearly thirty hours in the cells of the Station House, in the basement, and were very much fatigued at their long and apparently unnecessary imprisonment. Why witnesses are thus treated by the Police it is difficult to imagine, except that official recklessness is the principal cause. The evidence of the witnesses was as follows:

Minnie Wilson, of No. 144 Bleecker-street, testified: On Wednesday morning at two o'clock I was standing in front of No. 9 West Houston-street near the stoop; I was quite alone at the time; Logan was walking up and down in an excited manner, saying "I'll show them what I am when they come out;" he kept passing up and down in front of the saloon under the House of Commons; I did not hear him repeat the threat about mashing the man more than once; I stood there about fifteen or twenty minutes, and saw Logan wait there all that time; a gentleman came by and spoke to him; his name is John W. Cook; he invited me to go and take some supper; I refused and told him that he had better not go into the saloon, for there was going to be a fight; [illegible] the three came out of the saloon, then Logan stepped up to the three and said "What did you insult me for;" one of the men asked, "Who did?" Logan spoke to the middle man, and said "You;" the other man said, "Well, what are you going to do about it;" Logan exclaimed, "I can lick you;" one of the three men asked who he intended licking, when Logan replied "I can lick all three of you;" no more words were uttered, and Logan threw up his hands and said he "could lick all three of you;" the middle man then shot Logan, who called out "I'm shot;" Logan did not make any attempt to strike the man, nor did he take any weapon from his pocket; as the man fired the pistol he ran away; Logan also ran up the street calling for a doctor; the officer arrested the man who fired the pistol, but somebody told him that the man was in the saloon, so he let him go; I then caught a hold of the man as he passed me, and I called out, "I have got him;" some of my friends told me to let him go, else he would shoot me also; I did so, and the man ran away towards Greene-street; that is all I know of the shooting; the reason I cautioned Cook not to go into the saloon was that there would be a fight was because I heard Logan threaten to mash somebody.

John W. Cook, of No. 25 West Houston-street, testified: I keep an oyster house; about two o'clock on Wednesday morning I called at the saloon, No. 25 West Houston-street; as I did so, the previous witness spoke to me, and I recognized her, though I had not seen her before for four years; she told me not to go in the saloon as there was going to be a fight, and the place would get pulled; I asked her how she knew it, and she said, "You see that man there," pointing to Logan, who was walking up and down, "he is waiting for somebody, and is going to mash them;" she also said I had better not go down there or the house would be pulled; I was talking to Minnie when I saw Carrie Smith come across the street and speak to Logan; after a brief conversation, which I did not hear, she left him and went towards Broadway; three or four minutes after the three men spoken of came out of the saloon; as they stepped on the walk Logan stepped up to them and asked what they had insulted him for; one of the men said, "Who?" Logan said, "You, and I can lick you." The man asked, "Lick who?" Logan exclaimed, "All three of you," at the same time spreading out his hands as he did; as the words were uttered the centre man took a pistol from his right-hand pocket and putting the weapon to Logan's breast fired; Logan was not two feet from him at the time; the man then returned his pistol to his pocket, coolly turned round on his heel and acted in a leisurely manner; Logan fell back and shouted "I'm shot;" the two men who were with the man who fired the shot went after Logan towards Mercer-street; the assailant was walking away very deliberately as an officer ran up from Greene-street and put his arms around him and turned; the man looked the officer in the face and said "I'm not the man," and some one else said "He's down in the basement;" the officer let go of the man who continued to walk away, when Minnie Wilson grabbed him by the coat and collar, exclaiming, "I've got him, I've got him, here he is;" I told her to let him go and keep still, for I was afraid he might shoot her; she did so and he passed right between us, and went toward Greene-street, and as he passed the corner I lost sight of him; Minnie and I went in the saloon to get supper, where both she and I were arrested, and we were locked up in the cells; I do not know any of the men engaged in the affray.

Carrie Smith, of [illegible] East Houston-street, testified: James Logan resided with me for several months; I never gave him a cent in my life; about half-past one o'clock on Wednesday morning Logan and I went into the saloon No. 25 West Houston-street, to get supper; Logan was a little tight; while in the saloon we saw three men sitting at a table, and we sat on the other end; as we did so, these men began to call Logan a "pimp" and "lover," which made Jimmy mad; I began to talk to him of a girl named [illegible], and they said she was a nice thing, and Logan knew by that that they were talking about us; Logan said nothing except to tell me to go home, and he would come soon; I returned home and went back, and finding Logan in front of the saloon, asked him to go home; he said he would in a minute; I did so, but had not gone far before I heard a pistol fired.

The Coroner, having thus placed on record all the evidence he could obtain, determined to send Cook and Carrie Smith to the House of Detention for Witnesses in default of the necessary bail. Minnie Wilson was more fortunate, and furnished a bondsman for her appearance when necessary.

DEATH OF LOGAN—HIS DYING STATEMENT.

Logan died at Bellevue Hospital at 11:25 last night. During the day, knowing that his end was approaching, he expressed a desire to Dr. Shine, Deputy Coroner, to make a statement. In accordance with this request, Coroner Flynn, attended by Dr. Shine, called at the hospital and took the dying statement of Logan, which was as follows:

I, James Logan, believing that I am about to die this night, and having no hopes of recovery from the injuries I have received, do hereby declare that the charge that was made against me last year of murdering Mr. Charles M. Rogers on the 31st day of December, 1868, in Twelfth-street, was false, and that I am entirely innocent. I did not know the party who committed the deed, nor have I any knowledge whatsoever of it.

(Signed,) His JAMES M LOGAN. mark.

Taken at Bellevue Hospital, Jan. 6, 1870—11:20 P. M., before WM. SHINE, M. D., Deputy Coroner, THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

Logan breathed his last within five minutes after signing the above statement. Dr. Shine will make a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The date of the inquest has not been determined.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Formation of a New Organization—Lively Times Among the Revolutionists—Debate on the Constitution—Miss Anthony to the Rescue—Professor Hoeber in the role of the "Great Objector"—A Spicy Seance.

The pleasant parlors at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street were filled yesterday afternoon with a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, called together to organize a City and County Association in aid of the cause of woman suffrage. Besides the old members, who have so long fought the battle for liberty, equality and the ballot, many new faces of more recent converts graced the occasion. The Press, the pulpit and the bar, without distinction of sex, met in conclave to deliberate on the best method of resurrecting the old body and endowing it with new life. Minerva and Venus, Mars, Mercury and Company each sent delegates, at least so our reporter was confidentially informed.

At 2:30 P. M. Mrs. Wilbour called the meeting to order, and Dr. Hallock was elected Chairman. Dr. Hallock said that in assuming the office of Chairman *pro tem.*, it was hardly necessary to dwell on the objects of the meeting. The ultimate object was to devise ways and means by which that long uttered desire of women should receive at the hands of the law its consummation. The condition of woman rested on a false basis, and one out of which has grown an immense amount of suffering and of sorrow. Her position was also an immoral one for her as a wife and as a mother. For the benefit of the nation, of the family and of the individual, a change must be made on the ground of natural rights, and for the preservation of woman's own individuality.

Mrs. Blake called for the reading of the minutes of the caucus meeting held the day before. They were read, and it was moved and carried that the Constitution and by-laws be discussed section by section.

Preamble—*Whereas*, The denial of the right of the ballot to women is in direct opposition to the genius of our institutions, and the Declaration of Independence, which says that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is a base injustice;

Therefore, We citizens of the City and County of New-York, believing that the ballot, as the legalized voice of the people, is the right of every law-abiding citizen, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of securing the ballot to women.

Adopted *nem. con.*

Article I.—Section 1. This Association shall be called the "New-York City and County Woman's Suffrage Association," and shall be auxiliary to the State Woman's Association. Adopted.

Sec. 2. Its object shall be to secure the ballot to women. Adopted.

Sec. 3. Any citizen of the City and County of New-York can become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution, and paying not less than 50 cents annually, and no other persons shall be entitled to vote in the meetings of the Association. Adopted.

Sec. 4. The officers of the Association shall be a President; Vice-Presidents from at least three wards; a Secretary, Treasurer, and a Business Committee of not less than three nor more than five members, elected annually. Adopted.

Art. II.—Section 1. No person shall make a speech in the regular meetings of the Association, except on a motion or resolution, unless invited to speak by a vote of the members; and all resolutions to be discussed must be presented by or with the consent of the Business Committee.

Now came the tug of war. Up sprang the nimble-tongued Dr. Hoeber. He thought the article very unjust, and not democratic in principle. Absolute power would be given to a few ladies. He entered his solemn protest against that article. He would never, no never, submit a resolution of his to a few ladies. He moved the rejection of this article.

Mr. Poole and Mrs. Blake supported the article. Colonel Porter thought the article looked like a star chamber operation. Mrs. Wilbour saw the importance of the article as it was written.

Up sprang again the irrepressible Hoeber. In Ciceronian style he ventilated his opinions on parliamentary law and thought this "stifling business" was played out. He did not believe all the wisdom of the Society dwelt with two or three ladies.

Mrs. Blake said that as every resolution got into the papers they had to be careful.

Dr. Hoeber retaliated that no reporter ever got the resolutions without the consent of the ladies.

Mrs. Hallock remarked that there were people who could find no other platform for their nonsense. The article was not democratic; they were too weak to be democratic.

Dr. Hallock exclaimed "Let us have Peace."

Dr. Hoeber mentioned that he was going to address a Republican meeting in the evening. The chair called the doctor to order. The doctor waxed wrathy and offered an amendment which was rejected—17 to 6.

Mrs. Wilbour sailed ahead.

Professor Hoeber claimed that not having been invited to the caucus, he would object to what he liked.

Colonel Porter proposed an amendment, which was rejected and the original article was adopted.

Professor Hoeber rose to call the attention of the meeting to a fact, but having forgotten what the fact was he took his seat. (At this point a lady was heard to remark to the *Tribune* reporter, that the meeting had better be called the "Hoeber Club," which remark roused the doctor's ire again.)

Sec. 2. Members shall not speak more than ten minutes on any article or resolution unless invited to do, and no member shall speak more than twice, save in correction or explanation. Adopted.

Sec. 3. The public meetings shall be held monthly. Adopted.

Sec. 4. The officers of the Association shall report at the regular meetings and at the annual meeting. Adopted.

Sec. 5. The Association shall be governed by the usual Parliamentary order unless otherwise ordered. Adopted.

The Constitution as a whole was then adopted. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Wilbour, Permanent President; Dr. Hallock, First Vice-President; Mrs. Somerby, Second Vice-President, Ninth Ward; Mrs. Blake, Third Vice-President, Twenty-first Ward; Mrs. Crosby, Secretary; Mr. Poole, Treasurer; Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Stearns, Business Committee.

They voted to have special weekly meetings on Saturday afternoons.

Miss Anthony said, in reply to Colonel Porter's assertion that they needed weekly meetings to teach the ladies how to talk, that he meant to educate women to speak intelligently. Fully as much talking at the meetings has been done by men as by women. She indorsed all that had been said with reference to the weekly meetings, and alluded to an interview with Mr. Greeley. She was glad men and women had come together and formed an association without Miss Susan B. Anthony, whom she considered a nuisance.

Mr. Poole offered a resolution of gratitude to the Governor of Colorado, regarding as a proof of great wisdom his indorsement of woman suffrage.

So ended this second "tempest in a teapot."

Labor Movements.

The Bricklayers' Union No. 2 met at Demilt Hall last night. The annual report of the Treasurer was received, showing the following figures: Total receipts, $4,680 52; total expenditures, $4,305 67, leaving a balance on hand of $[illegible] 85.

The Clothing Cutters' Protective Union met last night at No. 10 Stanton-street, and reelected, for the ensuing six months, their old officers, viz.: Henry Schaefer, President; Patrick Welhartt, Vice-President; Wm. Millnett, Recording Secretary, and Henry Dounhaert, Financial Secretary.

The following officers were installed last evening at the meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 15: President, A. J. Mathews; First Vice-President, Daniel Mahoney; Second Vice-President, James McCambridge; Recording Secretary, M. J. Hogan; Financial Secretary, Peter Flaherty; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Gordon; Treasurer, J. Dukes. Mr. James Norton acted as Deputy of Installation. The consideration of the new constitution and by-laws was laid over until next meeting.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association is becoming disorganized through the pressure brought to bear upon them by the employers.

The iron moulders of Williamsburg are now fully employed, owing to a large order sent there by the Singer Manufacturing Company. They work night and day.

Agreeable to call, a special meeting of the Battison Colony Association was held last evening at the private residence of Dr. Battleson in Myrtle-avenue, E. D. The meeting was called on account of the President having learned that several speculators had joined the Association for the simple purpose of discovering the whereabouts of the intended location. At present that information has only been given by the President to the officers and a trusted few of the members, and will not be made known publicly until the lands are purchased. The proposal to charter a vessel was brought forward for the purpose of getting the views of the members present, and it was decided to do so, and make a trip to the point and back for the purpose of covering the cost of the charter. The Committee reported a vessel had been offered to them that would carry from 100 to 150 people at a cost of about $25, for which sum they would be provided with rations for the round trip. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next, at Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue.

German-American School Clubs.

The German School Club of the Eighth Ward reorganized for the present year at No. 180 Prince-street, last night, by electing Messrs. Philipp Weber, President; Henry Wieser, Vice-President; Charles Lindemann, Secretary; Casper Stork, Treasurer; and the following delegates to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City: Messrs. John G. Boettner, H. Harris, G. Alexander, L. Kleinm, Ch. Kaiser, Fred. Spier, Henry Meyer.

The German School Club of the Twenty-second Ward met at Unger's Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, last night, and reorganized for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: Messrs. M. Ettinger, President; A. Tanzhogue, Vice-President; Dr. E. S[illegible] Bohm, Recording Secretary; C. W. Marx, Corresponding Secretary; Benedict Stern, Treasurer. The above were also elected delegates to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City, and, in addition to them, Messrs. Dr. A. V. Holler, F. Seiffert, Colonel F. A. Wutschel, Chas. Lindemann, Wm. Loew. It was resolved to petition the School Trustees of the ward, in accordance with the plan adopted by the Board of Education, for the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of the ward. The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for both money and account. American Securities opened quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White; and 8s. 10d. for Red Winter. Flour, 22s. 3d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

London, Jan. 6—Sugar, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Turpentine easier at 29s.@29s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Bremen, Jan. 6—Petroleum closed firm last night at 7 thalers 6 groats.

Hamburg, Jan. 6—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 15 marc bancos 3 schilling.

London, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Provisions—Lard declining at 71s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Produce—Tallow, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

Paris, Jan. 6—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 74f. 10c.

Havre, Jan. 6—Cotton opened active both on spot and afloat.

Antwerp, Jan. 6—Petroleum opened firm.

Frankfort, Jan. 6—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but unchanged.

Paris, Jan. 6—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 74f. 80c.

London, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Produce—Linseed Oil, £31 ℔ ton.

London, Jan. 6—Tallow quiet. Linseed Oil quiet.

Frankfort, Jan. 6—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 93@93¼ for the issue of 1862.

Antwerp, Jan. 6—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

Bremen, Jan. 6—Petroleum closed quiet at 7 thalers.

Hamburg, Jan. 6—Petroleum opened quiet at 15 marc bancos.

Havre, Jan. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

Havana, Jan. 6—Exchange is declining.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 6—Exchange, 1-10 premium off buying, 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull at $3 50@$4 75. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 at 81c.@82c.; No. 2 firmer and more active; cash sales at 76c.@78¼c.; seller this month, 76½c.@78¼c.; in the afternoon, quiet and firmer at 78¼c. seller January, for No. 2. Corn firmer and higher at 58c. cash, for No. 2; in the afternoon, No. 2 was nominally 60c. Oats dull at 38¼c.@[illegible] for No. 2. Rye dull at 60c.@66c. Barley dull at 85c. for No. 2. Highwines quiet and firm at 91c. Provisions more active. Pork easier at $26 25 cash, $27 25 seller February. Lard dull at 15¼c.@15¾c. Cumberland Middles steady at 13½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 13½c.; Short Rib Middles, 12½c.; Green Hams, 12½c. Dressed Hogs lower at $10@$10 50 for choice heavy. Live Hogs lower at $8@$9 20 for common to fair. Receipts—4,300 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs.

St. Louis, Jan. 6—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton steady at 24c. Flour quiet; Superfine, $3 90@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Spring, 87c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 02; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 17; Choice, $1 20@$1 25; Choice White, $1 2[illegible]@$1 30. Corn declining; Mixed in bulk, 80c.; White, 76c.; White, sacked, 78c.@79c. Oats heavy at 47c.@49c. in bulk; 51½c.@53c. sacked. Barley dull at $1@$1 10 for Minnesota Spring. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky heavy at 94c. Provisions dull and nominal. Lard heavy at 15c.@16c. for Steam and Kettle. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs steady at $9@$9 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 4,300 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300 head.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6—Cotton in fair demand, but unchanged. Flour very dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25. Wheat—Market without decided change; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 30. Corn in fair demand; Old Yellow unchanged; New, 85c.@[illegible]. Oats in limited request; Pennsylvania, 57c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 16½c.; Refined unchanged. [illegible] Sugar quiet at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair and good Refining. Provisions dull and lower. Pork unchanged. Lard, 16½c. Whisky firmer at $1 01 for iron bound. Sold by auction to-day, 146 hhds. Molasses at 77c.@80c., cash.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Rye, 80c.@82c. for No. 1, with a light demand. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c. Cotton unchanged. Live Hogs dull and drooping; nominally $8 75@$9 [illegible]; Dressed Hogs, $10@$10 75; receipts 4,800 head. Pork unsettled; [illegible]. Bulk Meats and Bacon nominally unchanged, with no demand. Lard dull and declining; sales 150 tcs. at 15c.; Kettle offered at 16½c., with no buyers. Hams, 15c.@16c. for Sugar-cured. Green Meats declining. Exchange steady at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6—Cotton quiet and firm at 25c. Flour more active and firmer, but prices are unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; Howard-street Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 75; City Mills Extra, $6 25@$6 50; City Mills Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; Western Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $6 25@$6 50. Wheat firm; Choice Red, $1 40@$1 45. Corn active; Prime White, 90c.@92c.; Yellow, 90c.@92c. Oats dull at 54c.@56c. Rye firm at $1 10. Provisions easy and unchanged. Whisky—[illegible].

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6—There is a moderate home and Northern milling inquiry for Wheat, with sales of four car lots of Amber State on private terms; one car lot White State in bags at $1 40, and one car lot do. Michigan at $1 40. Rye quiet and dull. Corn meets with but little inquiry and new Round Yellow is nominally quoted at $1@$1 02, and old Western Mixed at $1 12. In Barley the movements of maltsters is restricted to a sale of 800 bushels No. 1 two-rowed State at $1 05. Oats in limited request and steady; sales 1,600 bushels State in two lots at 60c.

Buffalo, Jan. 6—Market dull and unchanged, except that Corn is a shade easier. Sales—Flour, 50 bbls. White Michigan at $7; 100 bbls. Western Bakers at $6. Corn—Sales three car loads New Toledo at 80c. on the track; 1,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 87c. Barley—Three car loads four-rowed Canada at 90½c. on track; 1,350 bushels two-rowed Canada at 90c., in store. Nominal Rates—Wheat entirely so; Oats, 50c.; Rye, 80c.@85c.; Peas, 85c.; Pork, $29 for Heavy Mess; Lard, 18c.; Highwines, $1, retail trade.

Louisville, Jan. 6—Cotton—Sales, 50 bales Middling at 23½c. Flour unchanged. Grain unchanged. Tobacco steady; sales 57 hhds. at $7 for Lugs to $20@$12 for Leaf. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork held at $28. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, [illegible]. Lard, 17½c. Whisky dull at 94c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 6—Flour unchanged. Wheat heavy at 81¼c. for No. 1; 78¾c. for No. 2. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 71c. for No. 1. Corn nominal. Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs, $9 75@$10 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour.

Toledo, Jan. 6—Wheat dull; Amber, $1 04½@$1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 03½; No. 2 Red held at $1 03¼@$1 03½. Corn advancing; New, 72c. Oats dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet at $10 50@$11 50. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 20,000 lbs. Shipments—Corn, 5,500 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 34,000 lbs.

Buffalo, Jan. 6—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head. Market active, but a shade lower. Sales 1,400 head at $5 75@$8 for poor to prime. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts moderate, with a fair demand at last week's quotations.

Oswego, Jan. 6—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady at $1 08. Barley nominally $1 06 for Prime Up-lake. Cornmeal, $2 25 ℔ cwt. Millfeed unchanged.

Detroit, Jan. 6—Wheat steady; No. 1 White, $1 07@$1 08; Regular, $1. Barley—No. 1 State, $1 90; Choice Canadian, $2. Dressed Hogs heavy at $11 25 for Heavy.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4—Cotton firm; receipts, 2,141 bales; exports, 1,100 bales; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 24½c.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 5—Cotton opened quiet and closed steady at 23¼c. for Middling; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, 1,071 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 5—Cotton—Receipts, 1,941 bales; exports, 24 bales; sales, 300 bales; Middling, 24½c.; market firm.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 4—Cotton quiet and firm; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 384 bales; Middling, 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6—Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 105½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¼; Gold, 120¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Caledonia	Jan. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Jan. 8	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, by the St. Laurent, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the America, close at the General Post Office at [illegible]

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 6—In steamship *Java*, for *Liverpool*.—Mrs. W. H. Clark and infant, W. Langston, Jas. B. Mayer, W. H. Glynn, W. Wadsworth, E. Applegarth, T. S. Coyle, Thos. Hughes, John Coop, W. Nelson, Jr., R. H. Keatley, Mary Power, M. Rothenbert.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 6—In steamship *Java*, from *Liverpool*.—Mr. Rankin, Mr. Cummings, W. T. McCoy, John Kesler, F. Brown, J. Turner and son, D. Streett, S. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, 3 children and maid servant, Mrs. Galway, Mr. Koylsant, Mr. Seligmann, G. Brunner, W. B. Goff, Mr. Marple, A. J. Findlay, C. Kidd, General A. Burnside, General N. P. Banks, General Starring, General C. Noll, General J. Hale, Roland Swan, Simon Swan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon sets..10 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 17 | Gov. Island..12 08 | Hell Gate... 1 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, S. C., Arthur Leary; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ships Rachel, Marsh, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; C. H. Soule, Sinnet, Montevideo, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Bark Ellen Bates, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. H. Harvey.

Brigs Rabbit, (Br.,) Oliver, Ferry, J. C. Witham; S. A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Bostell, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Export, (Br.,) Rawlings, Annapolis, N. S., Henry & Parker; Beauty, (Br.,) Ford, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Dragon, (Br.,) Weeks, Trinidad, (Port Spain,) R. T. Smith & Co.; Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; W. H. Dwyer, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; May Morn, Stetson, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Rhodella Blew, Haley, Georgetown, S. C., Dayton & Baker; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Stockton, Price, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; C. E. Moody, Abbott, Para, Burdett & Pond; Fish Hawk, McLean, Gloucester, C. A. Stetson; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 27, 65 miles W. from Fastnet, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; same day, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; Jan. 5, off Nantucket, passed steamer Nemesis, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Archer, (of Portland,) Tibbets, Buenos Ayres Nov. 18, via Montevideo 24th, with hides and sheepskins to R. W. Ropes & Co.—vessel to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. [illegible]. Had moderate weather to lat. [illegible], where we encountered the gale of Jan. 2, but received no damage; Dec. 12, lat. [illegible], lon. 33 42, saw bark Ambrose, (of London;) 16th, lat. 3 12, lon. 32 27, saw brig Don, (of Picton;) Jan. 4, on the edge of the Gulf, passed schr. John North.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Cadiz 40 ds., with salt, lead and wine to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Lunt Bros. Encountered the gale of the 1st inst., in lat. 35, lon. 72, to [illegible], during which lost and split sails.

Brig Glance, (of Bermuda,) Frith, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Duncan McCall. Encountered the gale of the 2d inst., 5 miles north from Barnegat; had to throw overboard the deck load to lighten the vessel; split sails, &c.

Brig Lizzie Perry, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cunningham, Fernandina 24 ds., with sugar to R. D. Morgan & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 38, and had moderate weather till Jan. 2, when off Fire Island, encountered a strong easterly gale; lost and split sails.

Brig John Henderson, (of Truro, N. C.,) Coulter, Old Harbor, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Locke, [illegible] from Bermuda [illegible] ds. in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, (of Calais, Me.,) Robbins, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry, De Cordova & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Jan. 2, off Charleston, encountered a severe gale, during which split sails, &c.

Schr. Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Indianola 14 ds., with hides, wool and cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Jan. 4, off Hatteras, had a heavy S. W. gale, and carried away jib.

Schr. E. S. Wharton, Daniel, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Jessie W. Knight, Plum, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. M. A. Grier, Gray, Philadelphia 4 ds., with corn to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, James River, Va., 4 ds., with yellow pine for Bath.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, Dunton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Governor Burton, Burton, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah B. Saunders, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Emma C. Verrill, Pales, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. C. S. Edwards, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Wareham.

Schr. David Fearsall, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Sophie, Williams, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Lockwood, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., hazy and cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Tarifa, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

Boston, Jan. 6—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Sandusky, from Liverpool; brigs Warrior, from St. Kitts; Wm. Mason, from Guantanamo; schrs. E. M. Wright, from New-Orleans; C. E. Morrison, from New-Orleans; Louisa Frazier, from Savannah.

Below—Brig Southern Cross, from Rum Key.

Holmes' Hole, Jan. 6, 8 A. M.—Arr. schr. Wm. H. West, Boston, for Norfolk.

5th, brig Ottawa, (Br.,) schrs. Pinta, Nightingale, Lequilla, (Br.,) and S. J. Gilmore.

The schr. S. A. Hammond did not sail as reported.

P. M.—Arr. brig N. Stowers, Surinam Dec. 6, for Boston; reports spoke Dec. 4, lat. 28 58, lon. 69 50, schr. Harry Lee, 7 ds. from Newbern for Point-a-Pitre; left at Surinam, Dec. 6, barks Alice Tarleton, for New-York; Howland, from Boston, just arrived; brig Aristes, from do., arr. 1st.

Also arr. steamer Huron, New-York, for Boston; schr. Morning Star, Providence, for Cohassett.

5th, A. M.—Arr. brig Southern Cross, (Br.,) Rum Key Dec. 25, for Boston; left at Rum Key schr. Britannia, for New-York next day.

The Southern Cross ran ashore last night on West Chop, but was hauled off without damage by the U. S. steamer Mosswood.

Also arr. brigs Iris, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. F.; Nereviths, Philadelphia, for Bath; schrs. Geo. F. Trigg, New-York, for Danvers; King Bird, (Br.,) do., for St. John, N. B.; Frank Atwood, Boston, for Tangier; B. S. Young, Tangier, for Boston; James G. Craig, Gloucester, for New-York; Sophia Godfrey, Weymouth, for Savannah.

Sld. brig Iris, (Br.;) schrs. B. S. Young and King Bird, (Br.)

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4—Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; brigs Adona, for Falmouth; Annandale, for Wilmington.

5th—Arr. steamships San Jacinto, from New-York; Carroll, from Baltimore.

Cld. schrs. Mattie Taber, for New-York; Oriole, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The French goods which were short-shipped by the steamship Nemesis have arrived by the steamship Java.

Spoken, &c.

Ocean Starrett—Bark, from New-Orleans for Havre, 12 ds. out, Dec. 29, lat. 36 15, lon. 70 20.

Lizzie Merrill—Brig, from Galveston for Liverpool, 8 ds. out, Dec. 27, lat. 25 15, lon. 79 [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Dec. 22, schr. Joseph Long, of Portland, for New-York, to sail Dec. 28.

Havana, Jan. 6—Arr. bark Stampede, from New-York.

The Imperial has arrived at Trinidad from Saco, Maine.

The bark Stampede has arrived at Havana from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Queenstown, Jan. 6—The steamship Pennsylvania, of the National Line, from New-York, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Glasgow, Jan. 6—The steamship Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New-York for this port, arrived at Moville to-day.

Marine Disasters.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—The ship E. H. Taylor, from Liverpool for New-York, is ashore on the Isle of Man with 18 feet of water in her hold.

Cadiz, Jan. 6—Bark Princeton, from Genoa for New-Orleans, has put in here leaky, and will probably be obliged to discharge cargo for repairs.

THE

OVERCOATS

THAT WE ARE NOW SELLING FOR

$15 00

Are decidedly superior to anything of the kind ever offered.

They can be had at both stores,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

DEVLIN & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK .... $3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS .... $2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $20,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST.

The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued.

All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.